"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; increasingly cloudy Friday; moderate west to southwest winds, becoming variable Friday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,879. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OSBORNE IDENTITY IN WORSE SNARL

Hotel Clerk Points Out J. W. as Man Who Was with Rae Tanzer in Plainfield.

NOT SO, EMPLOYER SWEARS

Sisters of Lawyer's Accuser Insist He Was Known at Their Home as 'Oliver."

ATTORNEY MAKES A DENIAL

Asserts He Never Before Saw Girl Accused of Misusing the Mails —Her Letters Read.

Witnesses who testified before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday in the case of Miss Rae Tanzer, who is charged with using the mails to defraud James W. Osborne, defendant in her breach of promise action, made the question of the identity of Oliver Osborne even more puzzling than it had been.

The former clerk of a hotel in Plainfield, N. J., swore that James W. Osborne was the man who had registered there with Miss Tanzer as "O. Osborne." The proprietor was just as positive that the attorney was not Oliver Osborne, who disappeared after it was announced that he had voluntarily stated he, and not James W., had wooed Miss Tanzer.

The defendant's sisters insisted on the stand that her alleged suitor was known to them as "Oliver."

Mr. Osborne himself testified that he never had seen Miss Tanzer before she appeared at the hearing, and other witnesses swore that the lawyer was not the Oliver who had wooed the defendant.

Motion for Girl's Release.

After he had heard this and other testimony, Commissioner Houghton adjourned the hearing until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when David Slade of Miss Tanzer's counsel will present one more witness and then state the reasons why, in his opinion, his motion seeking Miss Tanzer's immediate release and vindication should be granted. The Commissioner twice denied this motion, but consented to keep the question open for Mr. Slade's argument. If he does not release Miss Tanzer today she will be held for action by the Federal Grand Jury.

From the very opening of the examination yesterday afternoon it was evident that bitter animosity existed between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Slade. Mr. Osborne was the first witness and he had not been on the stand fifteen minutes when he attempted to answer a question put to him by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood after Mr. Slade had interposed an objection and before the Commissioner had ruled on the question.

"Wait a minute, Mr. Osborne," Mr. Slade exclaimed. "As a lawyer, you ought to know that you should not answer that question now."

Mr. Osborne Protests.

"Mr. Commissioner, I do not wish this man to address me in this trial," Mr. Osborne interjected. "If he continues to do so, I cannot be responsible for the consequences."

"I will protect you, Mr. Osborne," the Commissioner said, and the examination proceeded quietly.

But soon another clash between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Slade occurred. And they kept occurring throughout the examination. Once, after a technically improper outbreak from the witness chair, Mr. Osborne begged the Commissioner's pardon.

"You'll beg pardon a great deal before this is over," Mr. Slade observed, and, instantly, Mr. Osborne retorted:

"But I'll never beg your pardon, you may be sure of that."

Several times Mr. Slade requested Mr. Osborne to rise from his chair or to remove his glasses, so that witnesses might identify him, and each time Mr. Osborne ignored the request by pretending not to hear it. When Commissioner Houghton requested him to remove his glasses, he did so with alacrity.

Mrs. Osborne Laughs.

It had been planned to hold the examination in the Commissioner's room, but the crowd that collected in the corridors of the Federal Building before the hearing was so large that the use of the courtroom was obtained. There were many women in the audience, among whom were Mrs. James W. Osborne, Mr. Osborne's wife, Mrs. Inez Boissevain, who studied law in Mr. Osborne's office, and Mrs. Gilbert D. Lamb, wife of Mr. Osborne's law partner.

All three sat near Mr. Osborne and paid close attention to the proceedings. Mrs. Osborne laughed heartily at all of the many comic incidents and several times exchanged remarks with her husband.

Except in his flashes of wrath with Mr. Slade, Mr. Osborne appeared in good humor throughout the hearing, and after it he joked about representations of him given by witnesses for Miss Tanzer.

The defendant, who is young and slight, also seemed one of the least concerned persons in the court room. She was not called as a witness, and was not heard to speak to any one, but when Mr. Osborne was on the witness stand she gazed, even stared straight into his eyes at various times for one to five minutes. Mr. Osborne returned each look, and often the manner in which the two stared at each other without blinking attracted the attention of observers. Neither succeeded in outstaring the other, though each apparently tried to achieve this satisfaction.

Denies Knowing Miss Tanzer.

United States District Attorney Marshall was in court throughout the examination, and several times suggested questions to his assistant, Mr. Wood. Likewise, Assistant District Attorney

Continued on Page 4.

MORGAN ROBERTSON DIES STANDING UP

Writer of Sea Tales Found Dead in Hotel with Drug Near Head Resting on Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 24.—Morgan Robertson of New York, the writer of sea stories, was found dead this afternoon in his room in a hotel here. He was standing when found, leaning against a bureau, on the top of which his head rested. On the bureau was a bottle containing paraldehyde, which Mr. Robertson had been using to induce sleep, and it was at first thought that death had resulted from an overdose. A physician, however, said that heart disease was the cause. Mr. Robertson came here some time ago to recover from a nervous breakdown.

Morgan Robertson was a few years ago one of the most popular writers of sea romances, but recent misfortunes had reduced him to straitened circumstances, from which an attempt was being made to deliver him at the time of his death. A remarkable account of his life was contained in an unsigned autobiography which he wrote a year or two ago for The Saturday Evening Post, in which he attributed the fact that after a wandering life and many years of success he found himself on the threshold of old age without a cent, to one circumstance —that he was a sailor, a rolling stone, and congenitally unable to retain what he had won.

Mr. Robertson was born in Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and ran away at the age of 16 to go to sea. For nine years he was a sailor before the mast and visited nearly all the waters of the globe. In 1886 he gave up his seafaring career and settled down in New York to learn the trade of a jeweler. He studied at Cooper Union and set up a small jewelry shop, but in this line he was never particularly prosperous, and after ten years of it he was suddenly compelled to give it up on account of weakening eyesight.

In this crisis Mr. Robertson, who had married not long before, tried one thing after another, and was barely able to keep himself and his wife from starvation. One day it occurred to him to write a short story of sea life dealing with an incident in his own career. He wrote the story on the bottom of a washtub in the kitchen of his flat on the backs of some circulars which he had been hired to distribute the day before. The story was sold. Robertson wrote others which took well, and presently he wrote a novel of the sea which had a wide sale.

For some time after that Robertson prospered. He wrote altogether fourteen novels, the best known of which were "A Tale of a Halo," "Spun Yarn," "Futility," "Where Angels Fear to Tread," "Masters of Men," "Shipmates," "Sinful Peck," "Down to the Sea," and "Finnegan."

In his later years Mr. Robertson took a great interest in devices for increasing safety at sea and in submarines and appliances for their improvement. He invented a new type of periscope, and also an under-water searchlight.

NO CONFLICT WITH US, JAPAN NOW ASSERTS

Gets Points of Our Note and Instructs Ambassador to Define Her Position.

TOKIO, March 25.—The chief points of the American communication addressed to Japan concerning Japan's demands on China have been cabled to Tokio by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Viscount Chinda, who has been instructed to explain that Japan's position does not conflict with the American agreement.

The American Ambassador, George W. Guthrie, has had a conference with Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister. Japan's documentary reply will probably be withheld until after the arrival of the text of the American note.

PEKING, March 24.—President Yuan Shih-kai has sent telegraphic messages to the Governors of the various provinces instructing them to reassure the people and to prevent possible repetitions of the Shanghai riots.

He has informed them that the conferences between the representatives of China and Japan respecting Japan's demands are proceeding satisfactorily.

WOMEN ARE ACTIVE IN JAPAN'S ELECTION

They Appeal to Voters for First Time — Fate of Cabinet Depends on Balloting.

TOKIO, March 24.—Closing an exciting campaign, during which the wives of several candidates at Tokio made personal visits and appeals to the voters, a general election was held today throughout the Japanese Empire to choose a new House of Representatives.

The last House was dissolved by the Emperor on Christmas Day because of its refusal to ratify the military program of the Cabinet. Today's election, therefore, not only brings in a new House but decides the fate of the Cabinet headed by Count Shigenobu Okuma.

The appearance of women in the campaign for the first time in Japanese history caused a sensation and provoked considerable comment in the newspapers concerning the development of the "new woman."

The Government used all its efforts against corruption in the elections, and the police were ordered to make quick arrests in the case of bribe-giving and bribe-taking. As a result 1,500 persons were arrested.

The number of representatives elected today was 381, but the result will not be known for several days. Of the 54,000,000 population of Japan, only about 2,000,000 persons have the right to vote.

GEO. W. LOFT OPERATED ON.

Congressman Goes Under the Knife for Appendicitis.

George W. Loft, candy manufacturer and Democratic Congressman from the Thirteenth New York District, was hurried from the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday afternoon to the New York Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. Late last night his condition was reported as very satisfactory, but Mrs. Loft and half a dozen friends and relatives were near his bedside until a late hour.

Congressman Loft, since leaving Washington a week ago, had been stopping at the Knickerbocker. Apparently he deferred the operation, because it was said at the hospital that he was operated on immediately after his arrival there. No preparation of the patient had been made for the operation.

Dr. Edgerton said Mr. Loft should be out of the hospital within two weeks unless something unforeseen impeded his recovery. The relatives and friends of the Congressman were not disposed to discuss his illness, and referred all inquirers to the surgeon who performed the operation.

Pinehurst, N. C. Open until May 1. Superb Climate, Delightful Hotels, Three 18-hole Links, Tennis, etc. Inquire 1,184 B'way. —Adv.

DAVIS MUSEUM BEQUEST CLOUDED

Complications May Make Necessary Purchase in Part of Egyptian Antiques.

MRS. DAVIS OFFERS $50,000

Conditional Upon Legality of Post-Testamentary Assignment to Her of $1,000,000 from Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 24.—In a bill in equity filed in the Superior Court here today Mrs. Annie B. Davis asserts that the famous collection of Egyptian antiquities possessed by her husband, the late Theodore M. Davis, cannot go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York under the terms of his will; but she offers, conditionally, to give $50,000 to purchase the main Egyptian collection for the museum.

A copy of the will was filed with the bill in equity. The will, according to the suit, is superseded by an agreement recorded in a letter in which Mr. Davis agreed to leave his wife $1,000,000 outright. This letter was written on Oct. 9, 1911, but the will, made on May 14, 1911, was never changed. It is held, however, in the bill of equity, that the agreement in the letter is binding, even though the will was not made to conform to it. Out of the $1,000,000 to be received by Mrs. Davis the will gave the $50,000 to pay for the Egyptian collection.

Even if the will were executed without any changes, it is alleged in the bill, the collection of Egyptian antiquities could not be obtained by the Museum except by purchase. The will provided that the art objects and antiquities should go to the Museum after the death of Mrs. Davis's companion, Mrs. Emma B. Andrews, provided the residuary estate was sufficient for the payment of all bequests. If the estate fell short of the bequests, it was provided that the Metropolitan Museum could have the collection by making up the difference.

The bill in equity alleges that the estate could not, even after the sale of the collection, pay the bequests in full. It was said that the $50,000 offered by Mrs. Andrews would pay for the best part of the Egyptian collection, which is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These objects are of the greatest importance to the museum, because many of them are unique, although their value is less than that of the paintings, sculpture, and other antiquities in the Davis collection.

Option Given to Museum.

If the courts uphold the $1,000,000 agreement and the museum accepts the $50,000 gift of Mrs. Davis, it will also have the first right to buy the rest of the Davis collection at the price which the late owner placed on it.

The set which Mrs. Davis offers to buy for the museum includes the most famous pieces in the Egyptian collection. Mr. Davis made several private expeditions to Egypt, notably in 1905 and 1907. In 1900 he employed 150 excavators at his own expense to dig in the Valley of the Kings of Thebes, where they discovered the tombs of the parents of Queen Tiy, consort of Amenhotep III. and mother of the celebrated "Heretic King," Amenhotep IV.

On the expedition of 1907 his excavators disinterred the gold-lined tomb of the "Heretic" himself in which many valuable relics were found, including the Canoptic portrait head of Queen Tii, made of alabaster except for the eyes and eyebrows, which were of inlaid lapis lazuli and obsidian. The principal trophies of these expeditions are now on exhibition at the Museum and will remain there if the offer of Mrs. Davis is accepted.

The legal complications are due, according to lawyers in the case, to the fact that, when he decided to give up active business, Mr. Davis placed all of his principal investments in trust with provision for their disposal at his death, but later decided to increase his wife's share in the estate by leaving her $1,000,000 outright. This, it is said, made necessary a great many adjustments in the disposition of the rest of his property; and, since he failed to make the adjustments in another will, they will have to be made by the courts.

Provisions of the Will.

If the letter agreement did not exist the widow would receive under the will $1,000,000 and joint occupancy of The Reefs, the Davis home here, with Mrs. Andrews, who has been for years her companion. According to the letter, Mrs. Davis is to waive her dower rights in order to obtain the $1,000,000. The provision of the will intended to vest a life interest in the works of art in Mrs. Andrews was as follows:

"Emma B. Andrews for life, all pictures and frames, all works of art in bronze, silver, metal, marble, ivory, and other materials, all my Egyptian collection of every sort and kind, books, antique rugs, velvets, silks, and antique glass, and I direct and authorize my executor to deliver all of said articles to her upon her receipt."

Another clause of the will provides:

"Subject to the life estate herein of Mrs. Andrews and with the proviso hereinafter made, I give and bequeath to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the City of New York all pictures and frames not herein otherwise disposed of, all works of art in bronze, silver, metal, marble, ivory, or other materials, pottery, antique rugs, velvets, silks, tapestries, antique glass, and the Egyptian collection of any and all kinds which may belong to my estate.

"I request the Museum, when it shall come into possession of the same, to exhibit in cases by themselves the Egyptian collection and all other collections which in the opinion of the Trustees are suitable for cases. I also request that the pictures be associated, if hung in one room, but it hung according to their schools, that they be grouped. I also request that the entire collection herein given shall be designated the Theodore M. Davis Collection."

Then follows the condition that the collection shall be sold if necessary for the payment of the bequests.

The will leaves sums varying from $1,000 to $20,000 to a number of friends and relatives and makes gifts of minor art objects to a long list of friends.

POWDER PLANT GUARD SHOT

Wounded by His Own Gun in Struggle with Intruder.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—An assault on Henry B. Pipher of Weehawken Heights, one of the night guards at the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company's plant, has led many persons here to believe that an attempt was made last night to blow up the plant because the company was manufacturing powder for the Allies. Pipher, a former army man, shot himself in the left forearm shortly after midnight in a struggle with an unknown assailant. At the General Hospital today he said that his assailant leaped on him from behind and pinioned both arms to his side. After a brief struggle Pipher got his revolver from its holster, but before he could use it it was discharged in the tussle and the bullet penetrated Pipher's arm.

A search for the unknown assailant by the local authorities today was fruitless. He was described as being tall, heavily built, with dark hair and wearing a black overcoat.

The Russia of Today and of Tomorrow

By JEAN FINOT

The noted editor of La Revue writes an unusually interesting article for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

BIG ATHLETIC YOUTH VICTIM OF AMNESIA

Got Off a Train Here a Week Ago with Watch and Money, but with Memory Gone.

"S. H. S." ON HIS SWEATER

Volunteer Hospital Shelters Strange Patient, Who May Have Come from New England.

An athletic young man, blond, six feet tall, and wearing his hair pompadour fashion, is a patient in the Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Streets, a victim of amnesia. For six days the youth, who looks to be between 18 and 20 years old, vainly tried to recollect something or somebody connected with his life prior to midnight of March 18 last. Every known test has been applied but without result so far as the restoration of memory is concerned.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has interested herself in the strange case and today photographs of the youth will be mailed to the authorities in a number of New England cities and towns. The hospital authorities think he came to New York from some place in that section of the country. His shirt bore the mark of Thompson & Co., New Haven, men's furnishers.

The last thing that the patient remembers is that he arrived in New York about midnight of March 18. He remembers, he says, the conductor waking him up and also the "last stop" shout of the porter. Since then he remembers everything that has happened in a confused sort of way. Prior to that, however, his memory is gone. He does not even remember how his mother or father looks, or whether they are dead or alive. He knows not from what part of the country he comes and he does not have the remotest recollection of the high school he is believed to have been attending when he was stricken with the strange affliction.

"S. H. S." on His Sweater.

That he is a high school student is indicated by the heavy blue bordered white sweater he wore over his shirt, on which the letters "S. H. S." in blue were sewed on. The hospital authorities have been unable to identify these letters with any particular New England high school for boys.

The Chief of Police of New Haven, to whom the known facts in the case were told over the telephone yesterday, said no alarm had been issued in New Haven for any one answering the description of the patient. The New York police are at work on the case.

"The young man," said Assistant Superintendent Maurice Davies of the Volunteer Hospital yesterday, "was brought here early in the morning of March 19. He had appealed to a policeman on duty at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. He told the policeman that he had forgotten his name, and did not know where he had come from or why he had come to New York. Being a fine looking chap, with every appearance of gentle breeding, the policeman became interested in the case and telephoned to us. We brought the lad here in an ambulance and he has been with us ever since.

"He is perfectly rational so far as events connected with his stay in New York is concerned. We think from what he has told us that he left a New York, New Haven & Hartford train at the 125th Street station, for he says that in order to get out of the station he had to walk down a flight of steps and that the elevated was about two blocks distant. He remembers riding as far as Bronx Park and then returning down town, getting off at the Bridge, where he encountered the friendly policeman.

"When he arrived at the hospital he wore a brown suit of clothes, a soft hat, white linen shirt and collar, the latter new, but no overcoat. Over the shirt was the sweater with the letters 'S. H. S.' on it. He had $2 in his pocket and carried a gold plated watch. In his pocket were two little kodak pictures of himself, one of them taken on a tennis court and the other on a dock. He wears a gold signet ring, without a letter on it, and a fancy silver ring.

Not Missing Son of Dr. Coe.

Mrs. Drexel who takes a deep interest in the Volunteer Hospital, had her attention called to the case on Tuesday and she immediately interested herself in it and said she would aid in every way possible in finding the relatives or friends of the young man. Photographs, to be sent to the police of various localities, were taken yesterday afternoon.

When the young man was first received at the hospital the superintendent and his assistants immediately thought of the missing Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., son of Dr. Coe, of Boston, who disappeared from his home on Jan. 30, and for whom a countrywide search is now in progress. Coe was also a blond but he was shorter than the patient in the Volunteer Hospital and parted his hair which was plastered down on his head.

MRS. RANDOLPH STILL HELD.

Inherits Fortune of Husband Whose Death Caused Her Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The police of this city are still looking for Ralph Holliday, who was named as co-respondent in the divorce suit against Mrs. Richard Randolph by her husband, who was murdered in his office here yesterday. Mrs. Randolph is being detained by the police, and it was discovered today that soon after her arrest she tore up a note from Holliday which was in her possession at the time.

The note was pieced together later and in part said:

"My Dear Del: I will save you. It is high time. I will be still. I know nothing. Guess they will get me sooner or later. Burn this. Bring my new shoes to the jail. Put a "pill" in the heel of the right shoe.

The note was in Holliday's handwriting.

Yesterday Mrs. Randolph denied she had seen Holliday the day of the shooting. Today she admitted she had seen him in the morning and had given him money. An overcoat found in her room, she admitted today, belonged to Holliday.

Randolph, who was an unsuccessful candidate for a Congressional nomination at the last primaries, left no will and his widow will inherit his estate, which is estimated at about $100,000. When told of this fact in the police station, Mrs. Randolph said:

"I'll wear no widow's weeds, and I'll manage his business."

WIDOWS' PENSIONS WIN BY 129 TO 8.

Assembly Cheers as Minority Leader Appeals for State's Dependents.

PARTY LINES WIPED OUT

Majority Leader Loses Control of His Party Associates—McCue Reads an Honor Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—By a vote of 129 to 8 the Assembly today passed the Hill-McCue bill providing pensions for widowed mothers. The Senate passed the bill several days ago and it now goes to the Governor, who will sign it.

Assemblyman McCue made a plea for the bill which won applause.

"The only people opposed to this bill are those interested in organized charity," he said, "and their reasons are purely selfish."

Members who had not made a speech before this year arose to support the bill, and it was apparent when majority leader Hinman began to speak in opposition that he was in a hopless minority.

"This is a move to encourage and increase poverty, rather than to remedy it," he asserted. "It is an entering wedge for bills to pension old people, women who have lost their husbands and every one else who hasn't a big income. It will encourage loafing and tend to make in the State an aristocracy because it creates a privileged class."

Minority Leader Smith made a fervid plea for the bill. When he finished the Assembly was quiet for a moment and then broke into cheers.

"We are pledged to conserve our natural resources that cost millions of dollars," Mr. Smith said in closing. "Untold and uncounted millions are poured into those channels. We've been in a great hurry to legislate for the interests; in a great hurry to conserve all that means dollars and cents to the State, but slow to legislate along that direction that means thanksgiving to the poorest man born in nistory—he who was born in the stable of Bethlehem.

"We've been pretty successful. Especially have we been blessed by Divine Providence in this State. He has seen fit to make it the great financial and commercial center of the Western world. I believe it will be demonstrated in time that He intended to make it a market place of the world and by this legislation, by the adoption of this policy, we're sending up to Him a prayer of thanksgiving for the blessings He has showered upon us, particularly in light of the words of the Saviour himself who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

When his name was called to vote, Mr. McCue paid a tribute to the women of the State who had worked for widows' pensions. On an honor roll he read the names of Mrs. Hannah Einstein, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, and Mrs. Samuel Koenig.

Those who voted against the bill, all Republicans, were Assemblymen Comstock, Conkling, Friedland, Grant, Hinman, Knight, Pfuss, and Landon.

The bill as passed provides that child welfare boards shall be appointed in every county of the State and in the larger cities. In every county not consisting of one city, the board will be named by a County Judge, while Mayors will select the boards in cities comprising counties. The boards will have the power to pension any widowed mother who is deemed to be the proper person to care for her children.

In any case where the mother is not deemed a proper person to care for the children they may be committed to a charitable institution. In granting the pensions, boards can allow only as much money as would be required to keep the children in an institution.

MEGANTIC HELPED SAVE FROM DENVER

Took Off 16 From Sinking Mallory Liner, While Manhattan Rescued 56.

Wireless messages received yesterday by the White Star Line from the steamship Megantic, added a few details to the dispatch printed in yesterday's TIMES telling of the rescue of the crew and passengers of the Mallory liner Denver, sinking 1,300 miles from New York.

According to the message from Capt. G. E. Metcalfe, the Megantic arrived on the scene before the Denver sunk. His dispatch read:

"This P. M. (Tuesday,) rescued captain and wife, thirteen men of the crew of the American steamship Denver. Also Capt. Smith, of American steamship Aviland. Manhattan has remainder, 56.

"A. G. METCALFE."

At first the White Star officials could not make out what vessel the Aviland was until it was remembered that the steamship Evelyn had been sunk by a German mine in the North Sea and that she was commanded by Capt. Smith, who sailed for home on the Denver.

H. H. Raymond, Vice President and General Manager of the Mallory and Clyde Lines, said yesterday that he had received a brief wireless message from Capt. Avery on the Megantic, stating that he abandoned the Denver in a sinking condition and would give him full particulars on arrival.

The Megantic is expected to reach her pier tomorrow afternoon and the Manhattan on Sunday afternoon or Monday morning.

EMDEN MEN IN NEW RAID.

Escaped Members of Crew Seize Stores In Sumatra Port.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The Sydney correspondent of Reuter says that news has been received there of further activities of the schooner Aysha, which was seized and manned by members of the crew of the German cruiser Emden, who escaped when the cruiser was sunk by an Australian warship in the Indian Ocean on Nov. 10.

The latest report says that the Aysha entered Padang, Sumatra, on March 1, and that the crew raided the Dutch telegraph station there and carried off nearly all the stores.

Padang, which has a population of about 12,000, is the seat of Government of the Dutch possessions on the west coast of Sumatra.

RUSSIA'S HOSTS MARCH ON HUNGARY

Are Now Attacking Barriers That Hold Them from the Carpathian Passes.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE BEGUN

Warships Shell Russians Near Memel—Germans Withdraw Big Guns from Ossowetz.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—A great battle has begun in the Carpathians, where the Russians have begun a general advance. In the region of Dukla Pass they are already reported to have captured prisoners and guns.

The Vienna War Office says the conflict has developed on a front as far as Uzsok Pass and is marked by great violence. Strong Russian forces are attacking and positions on the heights are being contested with great bitterness.

Austrian correspondents state that this battle is likely to continue some time. It is possible that the Russians will use part of the troops released by the fall of Przemysl in an endeavor to bring the battle to a successful conclusion.

The Austrians have developed a fresh offensive in Bukowina, to which territory they some days ago sent reinforcements, and have, according to their account, driven the Russians back toward the frontier and removed the immediate menace to Czernowitz.

On the other extreme wing of the eastern front the Germans have reoccupied Memel with the assistance of their warships, which have since bombarded the roads by which the Russians were falling back. The Germans have apparently checked the Russian advance on Tilsit.

Since Sunday the Germans have removed all but four of their heavy batteries from before the fortress of Ossowetz, including two of their famous 42-centimeter siege howitzers, one of which is said to be badly damaged.

WIN AFTER 17 CHARGES.

Russians Pursue Strong Column That Sought to Relieve Przemysl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Already the Russians have begun to burst the southern barriers where they have been on the defensive across the Carpathian passes since December, when the Germans launched their great scheme to help the Austrians and outflank the Russian left from Hungary.

The column which was defeated in the last Austro-German effort from the sources of the San advanced to attempt the relief of Przemysl and again attacked with tremendous force. After seventeen charges the Russians drove their enemy westward and themselves waded neck deep through the swift current of the San. By the mountain paths this division now extends westward beyond the Dukla Pass. The Russians further cast broke the position at the sources of the Stryl, near Koziomoka, which was held by the Germans, killing the last man holding the rocky shelters.

Officers who watched the last moments of Przemysl, when, after the charge of the battalion which captured the inner forts, great clouds of dusty smoke arose from the explosions with which the Austrians attempted to destroy the remaining defenses, saw a white sheet rigged from the highest factory chimney in the town and white flags flying from telegraph poles. They found that the fortifications under the débris can be easily repaired.

The Russian raid on Memel resulted in the capture of a great quantity of ammunition and engineering equipment. The withdrawal was entirely voluntary.

BATTLE MAY BE A LONG ONE.

German Observer Unable to Predict Result of Carpathian Struggle.

BERLIN, March 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Reports from the Carpathian Mountains indicate that one of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the campaign is now raging. A special correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs:

"The great bloody battle is now in full swing in the Carpathians. It has not yet reached a point where a definite judgment can be passed on the events at any point. The conflict is likely to be waged some days yet with equal fierceness by both sides.

"The next few days probably will see the released Przemysl investment army engaged in this struggle.

"Conditions to the north of the Vistula River and along the Bug and Narew line appear to have changed little or not at all recently."

WARSHIPS IN MEMEL FIGHT.

German Vessels Shell Russians Along the Coast.

BERLIN, March 24, (via Amsterdam and London.)—Official announcement was given out in Berlin today as follows:

"German sea forces have assisted the land forces in the operations to the north of Memel, on the Baltic.

"They bombarded on Tuesday forenoon the village and castle of Polangen, and kept under fire the road from Polangen to Libau."

SIEGE OF OSSOWETZ FAILS.

Germans Remove Big Guns, Including Two 42-Centimeter Howitzers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The bombardment of Ossowetz fortress proved another fiasco. There were two 42-centimeter howitzers before the fortress and both have been taken home again, one having suffered severely from the Russian fire.

Apparently these weapons are useful only when fired from platforms prepared long beforehand, and therefore thoroughly consolidated, or else the guns themselves had been damaged by prolonged use. Certainly during the weeks they have been firing at Ossowetz they have not made a single hit upon the fortress defenses. Eleven and twelve inch bombs struck the casemates often enough, but the Russians used concrete lavishly, and the injuries inflicted were only superficial.

The Germans for a long period only bombarded at extreme range, which may have had something to do with the comparative innocuousness of their fire. Not a single casemate was pierced through by these heavy weapons.

The other big gun batteries also have gone homeward for the most part, only four now remaining before Ossowetz. The removal began on the 16th. The Russian fire from the fortress proved superior to the German. After the dis-

Continued on Page 3.

NEW BATTLE BEGINS ALONG THE YSER

Germans Bombard Dixmade and Nieuport—Belgians Make More Gains.

LONDON, March 24.—Renewed reports reach here that the Germans are preparing for another supreme effort in Flanders.

Already there has been considerable fighting along the Yser.

The Germans have bombarded Nieuport and Dixmude, while the Belgians have made progress along both banks of the river.

POINCARE HINTS GREECE SHOULD AID

Coming Events Will Convince Her of the Necessity, French President Says.

ATHENS, (via London,) March 25.—The Hestia publishes a statement to the effect that President Poincaré has assured the Greek Minister at Paris that "coming events will convince Greece of the necessity of abandoning her neutrality."

LONDON, March 24.—According to the newspapers of Athens, Greece will not range herself on the side of the Triple Entente powers by herself, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says in a dispatch from the Grecian capital. She will take an active part in the war only conjointly with Bulgaria.

Isolated intervention on the part of either Greece or Bulgaria, the correspondent continues, would be regarded in Athens as ineffective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The tendency of public sentiment in favor of the Entente powers which had been temporarily checked by the news of losses inflicted on the allied fleet has been revived by the fall of Przemysl. Even the Germanophile journals admit the importance of the event. The probability of an early reconstruction of the Cabinet increases.

The bill enabling the Government to call out for training persons hitherto exempted from military service has been read a second time in the Chamber. Under its provisions about 100,000 men will become available for active service in case of war. Mohammedans will be excused.

ONE SHIP'S SHOTS COST $1,250,000 AN HOUR

What the Queen Elizabeth Could Shoot Away With All Her Guns Going for Sixty Minutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—According to a writer in the War Budget, published today, it would cost the Queen Elizabeth, Great Britain's new super-dreadnought, which is working havoc among the forts of the Dardanelles, £250,000 (about $1,250,000) if she were to fight with all her guns at full capacity for one hour.

The Lion, Admiral Beatty's flagship, used up about 75 pounds worth of cordite and shell every time she emptied one of her 13.5 guns at the Blücher in the fight in the North Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Naval experts say that while it would be out of the question for the Queen Elizabeth to fire her main battery continuously for one hour, since she could not carry the amount of ammunition necessary for that period, it would cost $1,250,000 for the British super-dreadnought to accomplish such a feat. Said one officer tonight:

"Knowing the rate of firing and the cost per shot, any one can tell what it would cost Great Britain to amuse herself by speeding up the Queen Elizabeth. Each of the big guns on that vessel can fire three shots a minute. A single shot costs $1,000. That would be $3,000 a minute for one gun and $24,000 a minute for the Elizabeth's eight 15-inch guns. Thus the total cost of firing at that rate for an hour would be $1,440,000. And this does not take into consideration the cost of ammunition for the secondary battery."

TWO DOZEN AMERICANS HAVE FALLEN IN WAR

Hundreds More Fighting Bravely with Canadians, Minister Tells Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—"The Canadian people will be amazed to learn," declared General Hughes, Minister of Militia, in Parliament tonight, "that already more than two dozen Americans with the first Canadian contingent now on the battle line have fallen, and hundreds more are in the Canadian regiments fighting bravely."

PRINCE RUPPRECHT APPEALS TO HIS CORPS

Must Yield No More Ground, He Says, Promising "a Day of Reckoning."

AMSTERDAM, March 24, (via London, March 25.)—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung publishes the following army order, issued by the Crown Prince of Bavaria on March 14 to the troops of the Seventh Army Corps:

The soldiers of the enemy succeeded, with forty-three battalions against three, in effecting a breach in our positions after heroic resistance on our part. The recapture of the positions failed, but your attack has broken the enemy's spirit of enterprise. Two hostile army corps have not dared to advance from the captured village, whose possession is of subordinate importance.

My warmest thanks for your courage and devotion. Full retaliation must be reserved until later. Meanwhile, I confidently expect you to do everything to strengthen our present position that all further attacks may be frustrated. I confidently expect you to oppose an insurmountable barrier to every further hostile advance until the day of reckoning with this enemy. This day will come, and I rely upon you. RUPPRECHT.

The correspondent of The Associated

ALLIES LAND ARMY AT DARDANELLES

Troops Disembark on Gallipoli Peninsula for Assault on Turkish Forts.

MORE WARSHIPS COMING

British and French Plan to Storm the Stronghold by Land and Sea.

ATTACK ON, ATHENS HEARS

Mine Sweepers Accompany the Men-of-War Into the Straits—Fuel Short in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 24, (Dispatch to the London Daily Express.)—Allied troops have disembarked on Gallipoli Peninsula from the Gulf of Saros, and a general attack is to be undertaken immediately on the arrival of further French and British ships.

These are now on their way to join the attacking squadron.

PARIS, March 24.—Bombardment of the Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the allied fleet, according to an Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency. The warships were accompanied into the strait by several mine sweepers.

Continuing the dispatch says:

"Navy officers at the strait declare that the Turkish submarine defense was greatly weakened following the explosion of numerous mines during the last attack. They add that if it had not been for floating mines, an entrance would have been forced last Thursday, as the forts themselves do not offer a sufficient obstacle to prevent a passage.

"The warships Gaulois and Inflexible, which are anchored in waters that are well protected, have finished their repairs.

"The shortage of coal is being felt at Constantinople, where numerous works, notably those supplying the street railway with power, have been forced to suspend operations.

"The authorities are compelling Christians, up to the age of 40 years, to enlist and work on the defense of the heights which protect the capital, on both the European and the Asiatic side.

"At Dardanelles the Turks have pillaged the habitations of subjects of the allied countries and have forced them to quit the city."

Another dispatch from Athens says the Turks are fortifying Lule Burgas, forty-five miles southeast of Adrianople, and other places, in the fear of a possible attack by Bulgaria. An army is training at Lule Burgas under German officers. Heavy artillery has been sent from Constantinople to the Durkos district on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The Tenedos correspondent of The London Times, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, says:

"Mine sweepers are again at work in the Dardanelles, but the wind is still too high for other naval operations."

The last concerted effort against the Dardanelles positions occurred on March 18. This day's action resulted in the loss of three battleships. Reviewing the situation military experts in London and elsewhere have expressed freely their belief that to penetrate the strait the marine forces must be well supported on land. It has been said lately that a strong detachment of French troops was on its way to the Dardanelles.

The Gallipoli Peninsula is the northern or European side of the Dardanelles. At its head it is not more than three or four miles wide. If this neck of land were effectively held by the Allies Turkish communication with the strong positions on the Peninsula would be impossible.

Soon after the fleets began the attack on the Dardanelles forts the French War Office issued a statement to the effect that it intended to concentrate an army in North Africa—probably at Tunis and Algiers—to be prepared for eventualities.

No further official announcement was made of this move, but in the week ending February 27 twenty transports left Marseilles containing among other troops the Sixth Army Corps of 42,000 men.

It is assumed that General A. G. L. d'Amade, commander of the Sixth Corps, heads the expedition, and reports from Athens have placed its number at 100,000 men.

SAW TURKISH SHELLS WRECK ALLIES' SHIPS

Correspondent Says Forts' Fire Sank War Vessels—Names Vengeance as Crippled.

DARDANELLES, March 18, (via Constantinople and Berlin, March 21, and London, March 24.)—One French battleship, the Bouvet, sent to the bottom; one British battleship, name unknown, driven on the beach and battered to pieces, and three other ships of the Allies so damaged that it was found necessary to take them out of action, while on the other side the Turkish forts have not been silenced, and the losses sustained by their garrisons are

Press had taken shelter in Fort Chimenlik, but was driven out by shells to a hill outside the town. But even this was burning in two places as a result of exploding shells.

In the beginning the range of the British and French gunners was excellent. The correspondent saw a shell land on a corner of the Fort Kale-Sultanie tower and tear a large hole in the masonry. This routed out a party of newspaper correspondents who were about to leave.

The trip to the town was accelerated by well-directed shots. This attention from British gunners was due to the fact that the party of correspondents was moving along in the centre of a body of soldiers. The fire from the warships soon became general. One shell buried itself in the ground close to the group of observers. Fortunately in exploding it did no damage.

At times the correspondents were unable to find cover. A certain vantage point, however, was finally decided upon, and from this position the observers looked upon the concentrated attack of a large number of modern battleships against well-built and well-defended land fortifications.

The British ships were firing heavily. At times the smoke was so thick that it blotted out the horizon, and enveloped the particular Turkish fort under fire.

The fire of the Turks was rapid and accurate, so much so that the fire from the allied warships began to be erratic. One result of this was that the town of Chanak-Kalessi had wide avenues cut through it.

When the Warships Sank.

The bombardment reached its greatest intensity at 3:15 in the afternoon, when the battleship Bouvet was observed by The Associated Press correspondent to be riding low by the stern. The next minute she swung a little to port. At the same moment her after deck disappeared under water. For about two minutes she held in this position. Then she settled by the stern.

A few minutes later the correspondent was watching a British vessel. He saw a Turkish shell strike her deck. When the smoke had cleared away, it was seen that the vessel's foremast had been cut off near the crow's nest and bent to one side. The mast rigging was hanging down in a tangled mass. This was hardly over when the correspondent saw another vessel struck heavily on deck. She also was obliged to retire under a galling fire.

But the greatest tragedy came at about 4:45, when a British warship was so badly damaged that she was obliged to run ashore within range of the Turkish guns. For one hour warships stood by and protected their stranded companion with a heavy fire on the forts, but the news of night obliged them to withdraw, leaving behind the fated vessel. The Turkish gunners directed an accurate fire against her and she was still holding out at the time this dispatch was written. The correspondent saw eight shots strike this vessel's deck in about ten minutes. Nevertheless, she continued to return this fire.

Not one gun in a Turkish fort was silenced by the warships today, in spite of the fact that between 1,200 and 2,000 shells were fired at the shore positions.

Everybody tonight is expectant of the happenings of tomorrow. The confidence is great because it is felt that the work of today has resulted in a victory for the Turks.

Reports the Vengeance Crippled.

DARDANELLES, March 19, (via Constantinople and Berlin, March 21, and London, March 24.)—The allied warship which last evening grounded and was hammered to pieces by the forts is this morning under water. Furthermore, one destroyer was sent to the bottom. It is reported that three torpedo boats of the Allies also were sunk.

As details of the engagement become known, it is increasingly apparent that the Turks yesterday scored a great artillery success. The Bouvet was struck by a fourteen-inch shell above the water line, which caused an explosion in her magazine. Later she was again hit by a shell below the water line.

The battleship Irresistible also was disabled by being hit in a vital part by a shell and later was hacked to pieces by 5.9-inch pieces of the Dardanelles batteries. She sank at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

A third vessel, the Vengeance, was damaged by guns of the forts, and drifted helplessly toward the entrance of the strait, where her crew was taken off by torpedo boats. This vessel did not leave the Dardanelles waters nor did any other British vessel enter during the night to bring help, but the ship this morning had disappeared.

A fourth vessel was struck in a turret and otherwise damaged by a Turkish shell. She, also, was taken out of action.

The British battleship Queen Elizabeth was hit five times by howitzer shells and the battle cruiser Inflexible was struck four times.

The Associated Press correspondent today visited the forts which had been bombarded. The material damage was slight. The casualties were about twenty men killed and thirty-five wounded.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLEE CONSTANTINOPLE

Germans, Austrians, Italians and Even Turkish Families Getting Out of the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—The London Morning Post has received the following letter from a foreigner residing in Constantinople and dated March 8:

"The excitement has been very great for the last ten days. The German and Austrian banks have sent away all their gold to Konia and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, whose English and French Directors were turned away about a month ago, has been ordered by the Hurkish Government to send all its gold across water to Asia. Parliament was prorogued on Monday, and the Government is making all preparations to go to Eski Shedir.

"The story goes that in the Senate on Monday, Ahmed Riza got up and said: 'Turkey is practically ruined, but it is not yet too late even now at the eleventh hour to save her by opening the strait and welcoming the English and French fleets.' He was hissed and knocked down, and a most undignified scene was the result.

"All of the imperial Princes have packed and are ready to find refuge in Asia. Some of them already have sent away their harems to Ada Bazar. The Sultan says that nothing will induce him to leave Constantinople. Large numbers of German and Austrian families have left here within the last few days. Also many Italians and Jews, who say they are afraid of the Russians. The Turks themselves are leaving Stamboul, Scutari, and Moda in large numbers, and are going over to Broussa. Some are leaving for Switzerland.

"The Austrian Ambassador has sent away the women of the Embassy and the Consulate, and although the wife of the German Ambassador has not gone yet, I am told that her passport is ready, as also are those of all the wives and daughters of the German officers, and they are packed up and ready to be off at any moment.

"The Oriental Railway Company has received orders to be ready to start for Adrianople with all the rolling stock at short notice.

Island Inhabitants Flee.

"On Monday and Tuesday the whole population of the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora was turned away and on Monday night the poor, wretched people arrived too late to go anywhere, so they slept on the pontoons under the Galata Bridge. All day Tuesday one met strings of them in the streets, the women carrying their babies, and the menfolk behind following with all their bundles. Today, however, they have been told to return to the islands, and the latter are being fortified and are full of soldiers.

"Should the allied fleet get through, the idea is that the Turkish fleet will make a last fight and there will be a naval battle off the Princes' Islands. Whether the Goeben will by that time be sufficiently patched up to take part in it seems doubtful. Within the last week most of the chief German military and naval officers have been down to the Dardanelles and have come back, saying it will be impossible for the Anglo-French fleet to force the strait, because they are much too strongly fortified.

"It is true that ever since last May the German Admiral, who is responsible for the Cuxhaven fortifications, has been working on the forts. That is to say, he was there from May till August.

"There are supposed to be 35,000 men at Dardanelles, but within the last fortnight many more have been sent down and other troops have been brought up from Smyrna. The Germans here persist in saying that the fleet cannot possibly get through and yet they go on making preparations as though they quite expected it. The whole place is being fortified, both in the European and the Asiatic parts of the town, and in case of a bombardment there will be great danger of fire, as all the Turkish quarters are entirely made up of wooden houses.

Germans Send Ammunition.

"During the last fortnight about 150 mines and any amount of ammunition, guns, &c., have been coming through Rumania from Germany. Rumania seems to have gone quite over to the German side, bribed, we suppose, like Bulgaria. Six weeks ago, when forty officers arrived en route for the Suez Canal, they brought with them cases and cases full of ammunition, all marked Red Cross. Now, however, there is no attempt at concealment, and ammunition comes through quite openly. There is nothing to hinder the Germans from bringing in even big guns.

"Almost every day boats come up from the Dardanelles full of wounded men. They are sent off at night to San Stefano and Haydar Pasha. The Germans are most cheerful and optimistic, and with their usual arrogance they go about boasting of how they will defeat the Allies at the Dardanelles. They say they are sure they will deliver a blow to England.

"The Turks are really frightened, and in talking to several of them I find they are afraid of 'the hordes of Greek ruffians,' which the Germans make them believe—if the English get through, supposing by a miracle such a thing were to happen—they will bring along with their army to massacre the Turks and pillage the town."

CONSTANTINOPLE'S DEFENSES.

Dardanelles, Bosporus, and Landward Fortifications Formidable.

In "A Military Geography of the Balkan Peninsula," written by Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, Professor of Military Topography at Sandhurst, England, this is said about the Turkish straits:

"The 200 miles of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and Bosporus is of the greatest importance. The north shore of the Sea of Marmora is steep and devoid of harbors; but even in this part there are some roadsteads with fairly good access inland. Rodosto (Tekirdagh) being the best.

"The Bosporus resembles a winding river-valley; both sides of it are thickly dotted with habitations, well wooded and cultivated; the water is deep enough for ships of any size; and the only disadvantage is the rate of the current westward.

"The physical history of the Dardanelles is similar, but the shores are flatter than those of the Bosporus, and, where the Gallipoli Peninsula sinks under 500 feet and narrows to less than four miles, the Bulair fortifications, joined by a continuous parapet and ditch, stretch completely across the isthmus from the Gulf of Saros to the Hellespont, the heights in front are crowned with redoubts, and Bulair itself is protected by smaller works.

"For forty miles west, i. e., foewards, of the great naval station of Gallipoli, the Strait of the Dardanelles—known to the Turks as Bahr Sefid Boghas (the mouth of the White Sea)—is never more than 7,000 yards wide (a little less than four miles), and sometimes less than 1,500; and for twenty miles east, i. e., again foewards, of Constantinople the Bosporus—or Boghaz (the mouth)—is generally less than 3,000 yards wide, and in some places less than 800.

"Both banks of the Bosporus have a series of redoubts on the water's edge, strongly posted at the Black Sea entrance, and echeloned elsewhere so as to cover straight reaches of the waterway, while a system of a dozen or more works surrounds Constantinople within a few miles on the land side.

"About twenty-five miles to the west are the famous lines, extending across the peninsula from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, intended as the first line of defense for the protection of the capital from attack by land. These are known as the Lines of Chatalja (or Lines of Büyük-Chekmeje).

"The position is one of great natural strength, consisting of a ridge (some 500 feet high) flanked by broad lakes, with numerous marshes and swamps in front.

"The flanks cannot be turned, and the position, if properly defended, (which would require 70,000 men,) would be impregnable."

MUST HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE.

Congress of Russian Nobility Declares for Capture of Dardanelles.

PETROGRAD, March 24.—The Congress of Representatives of the Nobility, now holding its annual sessions in Petrograd, today unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The vital interests of Russia require full possession of Constantinople and both shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the adjacent islands."

TURKS VEX THE GERMANS.

Impossible to Do Anything with Them, Says One Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—An important French diplomat, who is familiar with the present régime in Constantinople, said today it need not be expected that the Turkish resistance would be vigorous after the allied fleet forced the passage of the strait. This opinion was confirmed by this dispatch, dated March 23, from the Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Parisien:

"The German exodus from Constantinople continues. Yesterday the former Sub-Chief of von Sanders's staff arrived here, and said he was disgusted with the Young Turks. Their army, he said, was wretched, unequipped, and unpaid, and the lack of discipline had caused numerous disorders. 'Turkey is rotten,' said the officer, 'and it is impossible to do anything more with her.'"

REGRET BERMUDA SHOOTING

British Will Make Reparation—Montgomery's Foot Is Amputated.

WASHINGTON, March 24. — The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, expressed regret on the part of his Government at the State Department today for the wounding of George B. Montgomery of Buffalo, by a sentry at Bermuda, and promised reparation. The Ambassador took action without waiting for full details of the incident.

The message from Mr. Allen said that Mr. Montgomery had been so wounded that it was necessary to amputate his foot.

JAMAICA SENDS SOLDIERS.

Planters' Sons Apply for Commissions in English Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—Many men who applied for commissions in Kitchener's army and many others who have not applied have left or are leaving for England to offer their services. They are professional men and planters' sons, all of good family, and are paying their own expenses to reach England. A fund to provide aeroplanes has been started here.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKED BY AIRMEN

In Dash on Antwerp Works British Destroy One New Vessel and Damage Another.

ESCAPE IN RAIN OF SHELLS

Admiralty Hears That Hoboken Plant Was Set Afire—One Aviator Alights in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—As a result of a daring raid by British aviators on Antwerp this morning one German submarine in Cockerill's Shipyard and whares at Hoboken was completely destroyed and another was very seriously damaged. Information reached here some weeks ago that the Germans were busy building submarines at this yard, and aviators with great daring conceived a plan of destruction, which they carried out this morning with signal success.

Information which has just been received regarding the raid is from highly dependable sources, and indicates that two or three aviators engaged in the operation succeeded in returning to the Allies' lines, but one of them—Flight Lieut. Crossley-Meates—had to descend in Holland while attempting the return journey, owing to engine trouble. He landed at Kruiningen, one of the Zeeland Islands, and since then has been interned at Groningen.

Leaving their base early in the morning the airmen flew at a great height all along the Belgian coast, enduring dangers incidental to passing over German batteries. They were fired at by anti-aircraft guns, and from one place a Taube came up in pursuit. Her speed, however, was not equal to that of the English machines, which outdistanced her and safely reached Antwerp shortly after 7 o'clock. Immediately the raiders were sighted they were subjected to a tremendous fire from all sides. From all parts of the city anti-aircraft guns were trained on them, and shells burst all about them, while hundreds of rifle shots also were fired at them. The enthusiasm of the Germans was, however, better than their marksmanship, for the aviators went through the hail of lead unscathed.

The noise, my informant says, was terrific. The whole population rushed into the street or climbed on housetops to witness the remarkable spectacle, and their interest, after their relief at finding that the city was not being bombarded, was all the greater. The noise of the firing was almost as great as when the city actually was attacked by the Germans.

Undeterred by their reception the aviators kept to their plans, swerving over the locality of the shipyards till they could get into perfect position for dropping their bombs. Shrapnel shells burst near them, but on purpose, and with magnificent pluck and skill they approached the objective. Each swept down a very steep incline like a hawk at a sparrow, then each in turn passed immediately over the dock in which the submarines were lying. Flying at a height of only 300 feet they dropped their bombs, and nearly every one took effect. One submarine was completely destroyed and others were badly damaged.

A most ingenious plan was devised by the Germans to disguise the presence of the destroyed submarine. The deck and superstructure of a small steamer had been constructed over it. This work had been carried out behind high and specially constructed walls on wharves, but the secret had got out despite all attempts of the Germans to guard it. This must be a bitter blow to them, for they had taken extraordinary precautions, owing to the discovery and publication of the facts some time ago that sections of submarines had been sent to Antwerp by rail and put together there.

After having achieved their purpose, the Englishmen returned in a southwesterly direction. Only one German machine got up in time to give chase, and its effort was as futile as that of the Taube which had followed the raiders on the way out. The German gunners had no success in their parting shots at their swift visitors today. All the Germans in the city are in a tremendous state of anger, but the citizens are silently and secretly overjoyed.

The Admiralty's Report.

LONDON, March 24.—The British Admiralty this afternoon issued a statement saying that a British air raid had been successfully carried out today on German submarines at Hoboken, three miles outside of Antwerp. The text of the statement follows:

"The following has been received from Wing Commander Longmore: 'I have to report that a successful air attack was carried out this morning by five machines of the Dunkirk Squadron on the German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp.

"'Two of the pilots had to return, owing to thick weather, but Squadron Commander Ivor T. Courtney and Flight Lieut. H. Rosher reached their objective and after planing down to 1,000 feet, dropped four bombs each on the submarines.

"'It is believed that considerable damage has been done to both the works and two submarines. The works were observed to be on fire. In all, five submarines were observed on the slip.

"'Flight Lieut. B. Crossley-Meates was obliged by engine trouble to descend in Holland. Owing to the mist, the two pilots experienced considerable difficulty in finding their way, and they were subjected to a heavy gun fire while delivering their attacks.'"

Flight Commander Crossley-Meates of the British Aviation Service, in consequence of engine trouble while en route to make an attack on Antwerp, was obliged to land at Kruiningen, according to a dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Company. The airman was not injured. He will be interned.

NEUTRAL BAR TO SUBMARINES.

British Writer Raises Point Involving Those Now at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The naval correspondent of The London Times, discussing the air raid on Hoboken, says:

"Not the least interesting feature of the Admiralty's announcement is the official confirmation it gives to the reports that the Germans are building submarines at Antwerp. Presumably, the parts are brought there from Germany to be assembled with a view to launching the completed boats upon the Scheldt, but how these boats were to reach the open sea without crossing neutral waters is not clear, unless there is suitable canal communication with Zebrugge. If there is not, then a violation of neutrality would seem to be in contemplation.

"If the air above a neutral country is forbidden to belligerent aircraft, as would appear to be the case, from the explanations made by the French and the British Governments to Switzerland, then surely the water, which is in neutral territory, should be closed to the passage of submarines. This would forbid exit to the North Sea of submarines built at Antwerp by way of the waters of the Scheldt."

AIR ATTACK ON FREIGHTER.

German Airmen Drop Arrows and Bombs on the Teal.

LONDON, March 24.—For half an hour yesterday, according to the master of the British cargo steamer Teal, which arrived in the Thames today, his craft was the target of a German aeroplane off the coast of The Netherlands. The air craft not only dropped bombs and steel arrows, but she opened fire with a small machine gun.

With the exception of a hole in her deck, made by an arrow, the Teal suffered no damage.

Official Reports of War Operations.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the right bank of the Narew River, on the Skwa-Orzyc front, including the right bank of the River Orzyc, the engagements for possession of isolated points of vantage are assuming a more general and extremely desperate character. The Germans, who brought up strong reinforcements here, at the expense of their other fronts, are stubbornly defending their positions by a deadly fire, and are opening new and vigorous counter-attacks. Our troops, however, are making slow but sure progress, capturing trenches and heights. Among the noteworthy actions have been hand-to-hand engagements fought near Vakh-Karasik and Jednoroziec, where our troops, who attacked with self-sacrificing valor, gained the day, taking about 300 prisoners, eight machine guns, and two trench mortars.

On the left bank of the Vistula there have been no important changes. The Germans have been forced to evacuate Domanevitze Farm on the Pilica, and we have consolidated the ground won. Counter-attacks in this region have been repulsed.

In the Carpathians our troops are advancing. They seized today several fortified heights on the front between the roads leading to Bartfeld and Uzsok. Everywhere the counter-attacks of the enemy were unsuccessful. We took during the course of the day over 4,000 prisoners, one field gun, and dozens of machine guns.

On March 22 the Germans again attacked, without success, Height No. 902, near Kozlouwka.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—German troops are pursuing the retreating Russians, northward of Memel, in East Prussia. They captured, near Polangen, 500 Russians and took three guns and three rapid firers. Quantities of cattle, horses, and goods were stolen by the Russians. Near Laugszargen, southwest of Tauroggen, and northeast of Mariampol, Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Northwest of Ostrolenka several Russian attacks failed. Here we captured twenty officers, more than 2,500 men, and five machine guns. Eastward of Plock several charges of the enemy failed.

In Champagne there were only artillery duels. In the forest of Le Pretre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, the enemy attempted to win back ground gained by the Germans, but was repulsed. New attacks by the enemy northwest of Badonvillers and on Reich Ackerkopf broke down under the German fire. Fighting is in progress at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—North of Arras the Germans attempted two attacks on the large spur of Notre Dame de Lorette during the night of March 23-24. Their defeat was complete.

In Champagne, also, during the night, an attack was attempted against the fortified position of Beausejour, which was repulsed.

(*Day Report*)—A division of the Belgian army has made progress on the right bank of the Yser. Another has captured a German trench on the left bank.

At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we captured the first line of trenches referred to in the preceding communication; likewise a second line. On this section of the front our troops are organizing themselves, on the further side of this second line. Within a short distance of the summit we captured some prisoners, including officers.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Western Carpathians the battle has developed on a front as far as Uszok Pass and continues with great violence. Strong Russian forces are attacking, and positions on the heights are being bitterly fought for.

In several engagements between the Pruth and the Dniester, in the most northerly part of Bukowina, the enemy was dislodged from some villages and compelled to retreat toward the frontier. North of Czernowitz the villages beyond the Pruth, which served the enemy as a basis for operations against the city, were cleared of Russians.

In Poland and West Galicia there has been no change. We have destroyed a Russian pontoon bridge across the Lower Donajec.

FRENCH BAYONETS WON FIERCE BATTLES

Hill Near Notre Dame de Lorette Was Stormed After a Struggle of Months.

SABOT WOODS A SHAMBLES

German Trenches Rushed in the Dark—Blockhouse Also Captured in Hand-to-Hand Fight.

PARIS, March 24.—An official communication from the War Department today gives details of the recent fighting south of Notre Dame de Lorette, in northwestern France, near Arras. The struggle centred on the spur of a hill, possession of which was disputed violently for several months, as the position commands three important roads and also the village of Ablain, in which the Germans, so long as they retained it, could mass large numbers of reinforcements. On March 17 the War Office announced the capture of three miles of trenches on this hill.

The attack began on the afternoon of March 15, when a battalion of the 158th Regiment, under cover of the fire of heavy artillery, charged for 70 yards, capturing the first line of the German trenches.

"When the smoke cleared our troops were seen to be fortifying the positions with the utmost calm," the report says. "Gathering his scattered forces, the enemy soon made a desperate counter-attack. Hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches ensued, in which there were many cases of particular bravery."

One exploit recounted is that of a second lieutenant, who, left with only twelve men, remained for two hours under heavy fire with only slight protection. The Germans called out to him to surrender. Drawing his revolver and firing continually, he retreated to the last barricade and was saved by the arrival of reinforcements.

Three successive counter-attacks were made by the Germans, but the French succeeded in holding the ground they had gained. The report says that this action resulted in the capture of the whole spur with 110 prisoners, two rapid-fire guns, and a telephone station.

An official eyewitness describes the capture of Sabot Woods, between Souain and Perthes, on the battle front. He writes:

"Each time we attack, we gain our end; each time they counter attack we maintain our gain," said a sergeant, explaining the operations around Perthes.

"Between the adverse lines, where the fighting has gone on for months, quantities of dead bodies lie—some of them dating from the first engagements; their dried faces reduced to the appearance of mummies. Beyond these lines, the Sabot Woods, which the enemy held strongly for months, were the object of a systematic attack. The Germans strongly fortified the heights dominating our position at that point.

"On March 1 the general order was given that the woods must be taken. The artillery prepared the ground for the first attack, which, in the face of a violent machine gun fire, resulted in the capture of two lines of trenches. A further advance was checked by a vigorous counter attack.

"Our success was very costly. The lieutenant colonel commanding, a captain and two lieutenants fell, mortally wounded.

"On the morning of the 8th the Germans made a more serious attempt to regain the position. The spectacle furnished by our troops was magnificent. With fixed bayonets they bounded forward, and in a few minutes the ground was covered with dead Germans, many of whom are still lying there.

"From the 9th to the 12th further progress was made. We arrived to within twenty yards of the main German trench, which was particularly well fortified. Unable to withstand the fire we were obliged to retire until the 15th, when an epic combat at 4 o'clock in the morning resulted in its final capture. In pitch darkness our men approached silently, bayonet to charge. They then fell upon the line of defense so unexpectedly that the Germans were bayonetted in their tracks. Only a few survivors succeeded in retiring to their rear line.

"This movement concealed a trick. A strongly organized blockhouse was unmasked behind the trenches, and an enfilading fire from machine guns decimated our ranks, which, however, held good until 4:30, when the blockhouse itself was attacked with great fury. Hand-to-hand fighting on the parapet lasted one hour. At 5:30 we were inside. Bayonets were reeking with blood; several of them were bent out of shape by excessive use, after which the fighting went on with the butts of rifles.

"At dawn the Germans counter attacked twice, but were stopped by our bombs, and we were master of Sabot Woods."

EARL PERCY EXPLAINS NEUVE CHAPELLE LOSS

Many Weeks' Fighting Done in a Few Days—Great Bravery of German Counter-Attacks.

LONDON, March 24. — "Although stress has been laid on the German losses, our own heavy death roll must not be overlooked," says Earl Percy, who at present is acting as the official observer with the British expeditionary force, in a report given out here tonight by the Official Information Bureau. Dealing with the aftermath of the Neuve Chapelle victory of the British, Earl Percy writes:

"We have had to pay the price, in this connection, it is well to bear in mind that the progress made by us during the action at Neuve Chapelle was gained in the course of one attack. It was, therefore, an entirely different kind of operation from those undertaken in other quarters, consisting of gradual advances lasting many weeks.

"Our casualities, great though they are, appear all the more severe in that they were incurred in the course of a few days, instead of being spread over a much longer period, although the net result would have been the same.

"Our troops have shown in attack, as they already had shown in defense, that they can endure the highest test of all. The cheerfulness of the survivors and their readiness for another fight are proofs that their comrades have not died in vain."

Concerning the Germans, Lord Percy writes:

"In their counter attacks from Bois du Biez, during the fight around Neuve Chapelle, the German losses were tremendous. Line after line went down before our rifles. Indeed, in their picturesque phraseology some of our Sepoys said that shooting the enemy was like cutting grain.

"The German officers displayed the most reckless courage. On more than one occasion they invited certain death by riding forward on horseback to within a few hundred yards of our line, to direct attacks. None of those who so exposed themselves escaped.

"One Jaeger in charge of a machine gun kept his gun in action throughout our bombardment and then, when our men charged down upon him, waited death calmly, standing upon the parapet of the trench and emptying his revolver at them.

"Our guns must have caused great losses, both in the Bois du Biez and in the rear of it, for an aviator has since reported that the Germans have been burying numbers of their dead behind the wood."

TO HEAD WAR COMMISSION.

Chairman Booth of Cunard Line Will, It Is Reported, Control It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The Daily Express understands that a circumstantial statement was current in Liverpool last night that Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George had made a final choice of the "strong, pushful man" that he had been looking for to control the organization of war supplies and that the choice had fallen on Alfred Allan Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line.

WAR LOAN PLEASES KAISER.

He Wires Congratulations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The Times says there is great jubilation in Germany at the success of the second war loan. The Kaiser sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helfferich:

"My best thanks for the happy news and my warmest congratulations on the brilliant result of the war loan subscriptions. Even the enemies of the Fatherland will thereby realize once more that the German people in the fight for its existence lacks neither warlike nor economic weapons for holding out and carrying through its unshakable will for victory."

The Imperial Chancellor telegraphed: "My most hearty congratulations on the brilliant success of the war loan. It is a great victory of the people at home and worthy of the heroic courage of our troops in the field."

KAISER HAS 120 SUBMARINES?

Building Fleet for Great Attack, Says American Traveler.

Samuel Pearson, who formerly held a commission in the Boer Army, returned yesterday on the Heilig Olaf from Copenhagen, after making a tour through Germany. He said that the German Navy had 120 submarines ready for a raid on the English coast and were constructing others on the Scheldt.

He did not believe the Zeppelins could accomplish much, as they were too unwieldy. They were capable of carrying sixty-four men, besides a big quantity of explosives.

Before leaving Germany an officer told him that another 20,000 mines were being laid in the North Sea.

AUSTRIAN VILLAGES NEAR ITALY RAZED

Part of Town of Roveredo, Tyrol, Also Destroyed to Give Chance for Gunfire.

500,000 TROOPS MASSED

Local Inhabitants Regarded as Spies and Harshly Treated by Austrian Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—About half a million Austrian troops are now massed in Southern Tyrol and the Trentino, where the so-called strategical organization which is considered necessary for precaution has for the past fortnight been carried on with feverish activity, indicating the fear that invasion is imminent.

Practically all the villages between Sugana Pass and Lake Garda have been evacuated by the inhabitants, and many of the houses along the frontier have been blown up with dynamite so as not to hamper the range of the fort guns dominating accessible points, and to destroy cover to an invading army.

The eastern portion of the City of Roveredo, in Tyrol, has been razed to the ground, and the débris of the destroyed houses has been used to improvise fortifications. Field batteries are posted at every point of vantage.

Trees have been ruthlessly felled everywhere, and the region has been entirely devastated, even where formidably defended by permanent fortifications. Heavy guns have been mounted at an altitude of about 7,000 feet.

Inhabitants along the frontier are treated as spies. They are closely watched, mercilessly persecuted, and horsewhipped with impunity by officers, and beaten by soldiers with the butts of their rifles.

Strangely enough, despite the supposed secrecy of the Austrian defensive preparations, they are on such a vast scale that practically everything is known across the frontier, including detailed particulars of the calibre, position, and range of every gun. The task of the Intelligence Department across the frontier is easy, as the inhabitants spontaneously supply all information, and anxiously urge their Italian brethren to hasten to their deliverance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The opinion is growing that Prince Bülow, the German Ambassador, is now merely playing for time, realizing that his efforts have failed.

Among well-informed persons much more importance is attached to the negotiations proceeding at this moment between Italy and Great Britain regarding the Dardanelles and Constantinople. It should be realized that for Italy, and also for the Balkan States, the future of Constantinople is an all-decisive factor.

ROME, March 24.—Commenting favorably upon the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies, the Giornale d'Italia says every Deputy is now convinced of the necessity that Italy act energetically, "facing any sacrifice, even a supreme struggle, to realize Italian aspirations." The paper adds:

"With the full liberty of action granted by Parliament, the Government is now free to choose the way, the means, and the hour of using the weapons at its disposal with the firmness and prudence necessary to insure success, while the country, calm and disciplined, is ready for everything."

GENEVA, March 24.—The Austrian Government now considers war with Italy more than probable, according to dispatches received here from Vienna.

SEIZES GERMAN SUPPLIES.

Italy Holds Up 29 Freight Cars of Materials for Explosives.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 24.—The Italian Government ordered the seizure yesterday at Luino, near the Swiss frontier, of twenty-nine freight cars containing graphite, sulphur, and other supplies said to have been destined for the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany.

The Tribune reports that an Italian agent at Luino was arrested on the charge of purchasing the materials.

BARS GERMAN MISSION.

Italy Won't Let It Continue Through Erythrea to Abyssinia.

ROME, via Paris, March 24.—The Italian Government is said to have refused a request made by Germany that a mission sent to Erythrea be permitted to continue its journey through that district into Abyssinia.

Italy's refusal is reported to have been based upon the belief that the object of the mission was to incite an attack by Abyssinians upon British forces in the Sudan.

Ancona Takes Supplies to Italy.

The Italian steamship Ancona sailed for Naples yesterday with 75,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 tons of hay, and 500 horses for the Italian Government. There were 800 Italians in the steerage going back because they could not get work on the subway, it was said.

AMERICA TO PROTEST ATTACK ON ELFLAND

Will Take Up with Germany Dropping of Bombs by Aviator on Exempt Relief Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A protest will be made by the United States Government to the German Government against the attack by a German aviator on the steamer Elfland, flying the flag of the International Relief Commission for Belgium, off the coast of Holland. Secretary Bryan today received a cablegram from Henry van Dyke, American Minister to The Hague, confirming the report that the air raider threw bombs at the vessel, one of which fell so near that fragments dropped on the Elfland's deck.

The Elfland was carrying foodstuffs and clothing for the Belgians. Vessels engaged in this service are designated by the flag of the commission by day and by distinctive lights at night, and are exempt from attack.

Dispatches to the State Department today said that the Netherlands Government already had made representations to the German Government concerning the attack on the Elfland. Secretary Bryan will take the matter up with the German Government through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

CHECK ON BRITISH WARSHIPS

Ordered Not to Get Supplies from Neutrals in This Hemisphere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The British Admiralty, according to information received in Washington, has issued instructions to all British cruisers and other war vessels of that nation to refrain from taking on supplies from neutral countries. This applies not only to British warships in American waters, but also to those in the Pacific, the South Atlantic, and Caribbean waters.

The purpose of the order is to make doubly sure that there is no violation of neutrality of the United States or any of the Pan-American republics. For any of these vessels to take on supplies or provisions sent out from American ports as a base would constitute a violation of American neutrality.

British warships have been able to coal and provision themselves from British ports and insular bases of Great Britain in the West Indies, at Halifax, Vancouver, the Falkland Islands, and in British bases in the Pacific. Besides, the British Navy has been sufficiently in command of the seas to protect colliers and naval supply ships going out with fuel and coal for the fleets.

The special significance of the announcement of the orders issued by the Admiralty is believed here to lie in the fact that the information is made public at a time when the United States Government has been strengthening its naval patrols at Boston, New York, and San Juan to prevent vessels leaving without clearance papers, and more particularly to guard against the escape of German merchant ships thought to be anxious to make use of the American ports as bases for the dispatch of supplies.

SAYS GERMANS HAVE FOOD.

Starvation Cry a Play for Sympathy, Says a Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—A Berne dispatch to the London Morning Post says:

"My telegrams warning the English public not to give credence to any notion of Germany's running short of food are now strikingly confirmed by the last report of the German War Industries Committee, which vigorously denies the idea that foodstuffs are beginning to become scarce in Germany.

"The measures taken by the Government, says the report, were merely due to wise precautions and prudence, for since certain products cannot be imported, means must be found to replace them by others, of which there is an abundance in Germany and which cannot be exported.

"The measures of the Government were taken only to insure that supplies of foodstuffs would hold out until the next harvest. And this is the best possible admission from a German source that Germany's outcry about a shortage of food was intended only to induce Americans to prolong the war by relieving her of the disagreeable task of providing food for the Belgians."

CALL FOR BREAD OR PEACE.

Placards Appearing in German Towns Torn Down by Police.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Red posters, inscribed 'bread or peace,' are continually appearing in towns in the Province of Schleswig-Holstein and in Hamburg and Luebeck, according to a telegram from Woyens, on the German frontier, published in the newspapers of the Danish capital.

"The police remove the placards, but have not succeeded in arresting any of the persons responsible for them."

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KAISER'S TEACHERS ARE GREAT WAR AIDS

Some Are on the Battle Line, Others Linguists or Experts in the Invaded Provinces.

OTHERS AT HOME PROBLEMS

Food and Material Resources, War's Effect on Race, and Big Problems of the Future Studied.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The mobilization of the professors is completed. At least an army corps of them—no longer a certain source of revenue for the professional humorist—are fighting for the Fatherland, for in the Kaiser's round-up of Germany's fighting resources the learned men were not passed over, and, incredible as it may seem to a practical American, the German war professor is making good.

Many of the younger ones and not a few of the older ones exchanged lecture notes for sword or rifle when war opened, and one constantly runs into them afield, in field gray, spectacled under spiked helmet or Landsturm bonnet, serving as officers, subalterns, and even high privates. Most of them have already added the new degree, E. K., ("Eisernes Kreuz,") to the string of letters back of their names for brilliant work in vivisecting allies and kindred studies. The practical professors whom I have seen on the job in the laboratory of war were worth the price of admission.

Even more important, however, and just as picturesque, are the "prof." patrols, the flying squadrons, and the learned staffs who are fighting with their expert knowledge, and the work of this old mobile professorsturm cannot be overrated.

Professors are as thick at the front as press agents on Broadway, for the Germans have the happy habit of calling in experts to give advice and then following it. Some one finds incessantly cruising along the battle line. Others are attached to the Army Over Commands. Still others have been called to chairs in conquered towns and cities. All Belgium and a slice of France is one big German war university; another has been founded in non-Russian Poland. And often, within sound of the guns, one will pass a laboratory on wheels—mounted and fitted with scientific instruments and a professor.

The high-priced specialists of whom I have already told THE TIMES readers, those professors of medicine and surgery, nerve specialists, silencers, physiologists, experts in dietetics, in sanitation and hygiene, are only a fraction of the fighting fraternity.

Those German air raids, for instance, might not be quite so successful if the nearest meteorology professor, whom we dub weather prophet at home, were not called up on the telephone first, and asked about the matter. In many other ways the army meteorologist is as indispensable to the commanding General. And if one happens to be inquisitive he will discover professors of sociology and professors of economics, professors of history, and professors of languages, anthropologists, statisticians, and most others in the catalogue, plying their trade at the front or the immediate rear.

The advantage of having professors of languages hanging around the neighborhood of a battle is apparent even to the layman, but the amount of linguistic talent on hand is unbelievable, if one did not hear it one's self. If the Fiji contingent ever arrives you can be sure that some German professor versed in Fiji will be there to put them through an oral examination as fast as brought in.

"Destruction" Investigators, Too.

All this does not begin to exhaust the field of professorial usefulness. If correspondents regretfully tell the world that the barbarians have sacked a city, destroyed this or that cathedral, mauled the monuments of time to the detriment of future tourists, or plundered Count de Squash's château of its paintings and Gobelins, the right kind of a professor is rushed to the scene, and then and there this expert makes a thorough investigation of the remains, if any, and writes a monograph on the subject, which is made available for the public if anybody wants it.

Thus, on the heights overlooking Rheims, I once saw a professor squinting through a telescope at the cathedral—alternately squinting and taking notes for the best part of an hour—and a month later read his report in the papers, a model of sound reporting.

The official German war Baedeker to Belgium and France will probably be the greatest work of its kind in existence, for already a corps of experts have examined and reported on all historic buildings, fountains, art monuments, as well as inartistic ones, right up to the firing line. And if the German line ever advances the professors will not be far behind.

And still the militant possibilities of the professors are not exhausted, for there is the reserve division at home. These include the scientists, who are working quietly, but no less efficiently, on new problems raised by the war, the geniuses who are said to be discovering substitutes for copper and gasoline and other things, and of course, the garrisons of the German universities, who keep them running almost full blast and fight on the side. All these deserve a paragraph in the history of the war because they give an inkling of the extent to which the best brains of the nation are "enlisted for the war"—which to every German is synonymous with a "winning war."

The home contingent, fighting with their pens, divide logically into two fighting units, according as they primarily wrote (the past tense is significant) for the benefit of neutrals or wrote (and still write) for their own people. The first enthusiastic or pugnacious propagandists probably did more harm than good to the cause of Germany. A few, like Haeckel, proved positive bêtes noires. These were the undesired volunteers who would talk and would write; the merciful silencer has been applied to most of them.

Interpreters to the People.

In marked contrast to these are the men who have been explaining to the German people what has happened, what is happening, and what is going to happen, by showing how the war is modifying every phase of German life, by authoritative discussions of the pressing problems of the day and the more remote problems of the future.

These thoughtful articles of professors, doctors, and geheimrats, which take the place of "Letters from Readers'" columns at home, are a feature of most German papers, and their reading is a great relief after the boredom of battle. One of the most fruitful questions for discussion is "What shall we do with our cripples?" or as the Germans term them, "war invalids."

This is a new socio-political problem which the professors of the University of Heidelberg seem to have been the first to discover. Pioneer work is already being done throughout Germany to care for the army of men whose economic usefulness will have been destroyed in this war of attrition, and to provide work after the war for other thousands of invalids whose usefulness will have been impaired. The preliminary work consists in gathering accurate statistics and analyzing them, and formulating theories as to how far the State could and should go to care for the war invalids and dependent families.

Another group of professors are discussing the future of the race in the light of the war. A learned monograph on "war marriages" is particularly interesting. This new institution has the sanction of no less an expert than Dr. Burchard, who points out that it is the, at least temporary, triumph of the marriage of love over the marriage of convenience or reason. From the experiences in the war of 1870, these war marriages thoroughly justified themselves by the quality and quantity of offspring, and there is reason to believe that the war marriage of 1914-15 will be as beneficial to the State.

Questions of eugenics and race hygiene connected with the war form a fruitful field for investigation, and practical professors are making experiments with animals in the hope of solving the problem of predetermination of sex by the time the war is over, so that a scientific Cupid may make good the wastage of Mars. The professors have concluded that the race will not deteriorate in quality as the result of the ravages of war.

Prof. Dr. Carl Ludwig Schleich recently wrote an article on "Abstinence from Food," in which he stated that Germans in time of peace almost without exception ate too much. He said:

"One has always hesitated to speak it out openly, for social reasons, that in general, not only the well to do, but also our workers and our poor, speaking strictly scientifically, eat far more than necessary in order to be nourished. It is a proved fact that with a couple of carrots, a few nuts, an apple a day, and a quart of water per day, one can gain in weight."

He added that an occasional "hunger day" would do everybody good.

The ground for the new bread ordinances was prepared weeks and months ago by an effective press compaign, in which many professors showed that mixed rye and wheat bread was more nourishing than pure white rolls and bread; that black bread was even better, and that the addition of 20 per cent. or more of potato flour would not materially impair the food value of bread, while bringing with it advantages, especially the necessity of chewing the bread more thoroughly and thereby aiding digestion.

Looking Forward in Art.

Professor Karl Langhammer in an article on "What Will Now Become of German Art?" predicts that the war may give birth to a splendid German school of art, if German artists will only cease to imitate foreign stylists.

"Our artists will not wander, as formerly, to England, France, or even India, Japan, and the South Sea Islands," he suggests, "in order to find by strange Kultur peoples or even by the uncultivated the inspiration for their works; they will now have to open their eyes in their own country."

The professor suggests that "they" will certainly isolate Germany culturally for several years, probably to Germany's advantage.

The future of the drama after the war—of music, of science, of almost everything, in fact—is being discussed in a thorough and constructive spirit. The German war professor is as conspicuous as the 42-centimeter mortar, and probably more valuable.

CRYING NEED OF SHELLS.

England, as Well as Germany, Didn't Foresee How Fast They Would Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The London Times says in an editorial article:

"Sir John French stated to a newspaper correspondent the other day that the problem of the war is 'munitions, more munitions, always more munitions.'

"We may add to this emphatic statement that the problem chiefly turns not upon small arms and ammunition, but upon shells. There is no secret about this matter. It affects all the combatants in varying degree.

"When the Germans wrench copper doorplates off Brussels offices and order in wooden hundreds of solid copper statuettes of the redoubtable von Hindenburg they are simply dealing with one phase of the problem as it touches themselves. When British battleships are sunk in the Dardanelles they are lost in the attempt to clear a pathway by which more shells can be conveyed to Russia.

"When the British Government seeks to adjust unhappy labor difficulties and set about the organization and control of certain branches of industry, the primary consideration which influences them is the overwhelming importance of increasing the output of shells.

"Every combatant, with the possible exception of France, failed at the outset of the war to realize fully the magnitude of their requirements of artillery ammunition. Germany showed no more foresight than the rest.

"We have lost much valuable time, and have unwittingly made the war longer by our lack of provision. The sooner we turn out shells in greater abundance, the sooner the war will be over. Many factors must be brought into play to secure ultimate victory, but a supply of shells will take precedence of all others. Just now it is of even greater importance than the supply of men."

RUSSIA'S HOSTS MARCH ON HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1.

covery that the extreme range fire was doing no harm the Germans attempted to move up their heavy batteries to within two or three miles of Ossowetz. It was then that the fortress guns got in their best work upon the German siege batteries, whose losses in both men and material were so heavy as to leave no alternative but withdrawal.

So far from laying the fortress in ruins, the Germans not merely failed seriously to injure it, but were even unable to drive from their positions in the outworks the Russian infantry, who were pushed forward about a mile and a half beyond the fortress defenses in temporary fortifications.

On the Niemen front the Russians continue steadily to force the Germans backward toward their now not distant frontier in the neighborhood of Mariampol at a point about one march from the frontier, the Germans attacked, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The attack was obviously a rearguard affair, intended mainly to cover the departure of a German supply train which was trying to get away along the only available road with the Russians southwestward from Mariampol, through Catvaria, Shiplinshki, and Suwalki to Augustowo, where the German frontier is only half a dozen miles away.

When the German attack had been dealt with, the Russian cavalry, taking advantage of a blizzard then raging, caught up with the German supply trains and attacked them in darkness, cutting to pieces their convoy and taking the remainder prisoners.

The number of carts laden with provisions which the Russian light horse here captured was very large, and the difficulty of the retreating Germans will be proportionately enhanced by their loss.

Memel is reported unofficially to have been practically razed to the ground, including, of course, all the defensive works. Presumably the Germans are moving a part of their fleet toward Memel, which is, of course, quite untenable against sea attack. It is unlikely the Germans have been able to detach land forces in this direction, having in view the position of the Russian column on the railway within a few miles of Tilsit. Nor would the Russians have vacated a captured town without a fight against troops if any had been brought up.

ELDERLY RESERVISTS CAPTURED PRZEMYSL

Their Artillery a Mixed Collection, With Many Old, Worn-out Weapons, It Is Asserted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 24 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Russian force to which Przemysl surrendered consisted of five divisions only of national reserves are not trained soldiers. National reserves are not, trained soldiers, but mostly are men over forty years of age.

The artillery was a somewhat mixed collection. The best guns were Creusot long Toms, which have a long range and are almost as handy as ordinary field pieces. About one-third of all the Russian guns were pieces which had been discarded during early months of the war in consequence of over-use, the regular batteries being supplied with new and improved guns.

With these discarded and wornout weapons among others General Selivanoff contrived to hold the garrison in awe and finally compel the surrender of the fortress, which is compared for strength and defensive power to Metz. The guns mounted at Przemysl numbered, it is believed, between 3,000 and 4,000.

The inhabitants of the town who still remained after general evacuation in October last totaled only a few thousands, and nearly all were Jews. The town itself is uninjured, but bridges and forts have been blown up.

GLOOM AT PRZEMYSL'S FALL.

Depression Throughout Dual Monarchy—Hungarians Fear Invasion.

VENICE, via London, March 24.—The fall of Przemysl has exercised a depressing effect throughout Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here. Especially is this the case in Hungary, where the danger of a Russian invasion has greatly increased. The newspapers, however, are united in declaring the situation in Galicia and the Carpathians to be absolutely unaffected by the loss of the fortress.

In Vienna the news of the capitulation of Przemysl was received somewhat apathetically, but it was noticeable that the people sought their homes from the cafés and restaurants earlier than usual. The newspapers print interviews with military and political personages, who, for the most part, confine themselves to praising the heroism of the garrison. General Schoenaich, the former Minister of War, said:

"Everything now depends upon the tremendous battle raging in the Carpathians. If we succeed in defeating the enemy, then the fall of Przemysl will remain only an episode of the war."

A war correspondent of The Neue Freie Presse reports that the fighting in the Dukla Passes is proceeding with unabated fury and is apparently likely to continue for some time.

BERLIN, March 24, (via London.)—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Tageblatt, has telegraphed to his paper from Vienna the following dispatch concerning the fall of Przemysl:

"Our allies, but especially we, must reckon with the fact that the attacking forces are now strengthened by troops from Przemysl. For the moment this is the sole military disadvantage from the fall of the fortress.

"Przemysl on the whole was not a modern fortress in the German sense, having only two batteries of quite modern guns. It was a particular misfortune that Przemysl could not thrust out the useless mouths, but, on the contrary, these increased during the siege in a terrible manner, as the battles on the San brought numerous wounded into the town.

"The prestige of the Russians has now been increased, especially among the neutrals, but the débris of blown-up guns and works was too dearly bought."

PRZEMYSL SURRENDER TERMS

Parole for Officers and No Troops to be Sent to Siberia.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 24.—A summary of what purports to be the conditions upon which the Austrian garrison at Przemysl offered to surrender to the Russians is printed by The Tribune. The following stipulations are said to have been made:

First, full honors of war for the garrison.

Second, special treatment for the prisoners, providing that officers shall be paroled and that none of the troops shall be sent to Siberia.

Third, the right to transport to Austria those killed and wounded during recent attacks.

Fourth, complete liberty for the civil population, with the right to leave or stay in the city.

"The defenders of the fortress marched out of Przemysl to Russian headquarters with colors flying," says The Tribune in its account of the surrender. "The Austrian Governor surrendered his sword to the Russian commander while thousands of Austrian troops piled their arms and ammunition in front of the Russian regiments drawn up in line. The Muscovite troops cheered the unarmed Austrians after their last parade.

"The fall of Przemysl has made a profound impression in Hungary, as the flower of the Hungarian infantry was included among the defenders of the city, which was considered impregnable."

PADEREWSKI PLEADS FOR AID FOR POLAND

Famous Pianist Tells of War's Horror and Devastation in His Native Land.

HE HAS CEASED TO PLAY

Can Neither Touch a Piano Nor Compose While Fellow-Countrymen Are Suffering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes an interview with Paderewski, who is now in London endeavoring to obtain assistance for the suffering people of Poland.

"I want," said the famous musician, "to ask the British public to help materially to save as many people from famine as possible.

"The whole of Poland, which is the scene of the war on the eastern front, has been laid waste. Over 200 towns and boroughs and 7,500 villages have been destroyed. Seventeen million people are enduring in some form or other the horrors of this gigantic struggle, and over 10,000 are directly menaced by famine. Very many of them are actually dying from hunger.

"In some districts the forests are filled with people who have fled there only to die.

"In Poland and Galicia and old provinces now belonging to Russia the material losses through the war are estimated at over £500,000,000 ($2,500,000,000). Agricultural work has almost come to a standstill and except in Lodz and the districts of Lodz all the factories have stopped.

"One of the whole territory of Russian Poland probably four-fifths is occupied by Austrian and Prussian armies.

"More than any other country Poland has at one and the same time been the theatre, the object, and the victim of the present war. The front of the belligerents' armies crosses the whole of the kingdom of Poland and Galicia, and the Poles of military age are fighting in each camp for a cause that is not their own. They are being compelled to take part in what is fratricidal strife and to add to the horrors of such a conflict they are always placed in the front line. Poles are fighting Poles. Brothers are slaying brothers.

"Up to the present Poland has furnished 1,500,000 soldiers, divided up almost equally between the Russian and the Austro-German armies. In killed, wounded, and prisoners they have lost about 400,000 men.

"The largest and richest Governments have been drained and devastated by both combatants in its inhuman savagery, and the desolation of the present war across the battlefields of centuries, or thirty years' war. And beneath these carrion the Polish Nation is being torn to pieces."

To a question as to when he would next appear on the platform, Paderewski said:

"I have not touched a piano since the war broke out. I was then deep in a composition and I tried to go on with my work, but day after day and week after week came stories of the horrors of war.

"It semeed as if the world was in flames, as if whole nations were groaning. I could not go on with my composition. I could not even go on with my playing. How could I do so, knowing that thousands of my countrymen are starving and that hundreds of miles of what was once a peaceful country had been devastated and desolated by the war?

"If you could drive through the towns and through the country roads and villages you would find them deserted and silent. Those who cannot have fled. The tragedy of it all has taken hold of me. Others may play, I cannot—no, not at present. My hands would need three or four months' hard practice before I should care to play public again.

"My hands"—and here he outstretched the sensitive but powerful fingers that had been lying clenched on the desk before him—"my hands are given to other work. How can I play when my compatriots are dying?"

THE WAR SITUATION.

Russia's next move—will it be Cracow or the plains of Hungary? Can she decide for herself, or will the decision be thrust upon her by the progress of events or by present military necessity?

Apparently the decision has been made. The temptation to push on to Cracow and, if successful there, to Breslau by way of Silesia and the Valley of the Oder, seems to have been temporarily put aside and the efforts of the southern army concentrated toward the Carpathian passes. Berlin reports that a battle of great proportions and of great intensity is in full swing in the Carpathians. Przemysl is an ideal point of support to troops operating in any or all of the three principal passes, and, as road and rail communications from Przemysl are excellent, the Russian line can be readily reinforced as necessity arises.

German and Austrian leaders are now confronted with the necessity of preventing the passage of the Russian Army into Hungary. In view of the excellent lines in the Russian rear the task is one of gigantic proportions. If they fail, the political considerations which undoubtedly played their part in influencing Russia's choice of objective will crystallize as Russia anticipated.

In the first place, Germany will be utterly unable to send to the Austro-German forces south of the Carpathians any assistance either from the west or from the northern section of the east. The operations in Poland are of such magnitude that Von Hindenburg's every corps will be needed to hold the Poland line. The Russian Army, inspirited by the fall of Przemysl, will make any weakening of this part of the line an immediate opportunity to break through into German territory. The activity of the Allies in the west, their armies reinforced by Kitchener's additional million of men, will permit of no German withdrawals. This leaves Russia a free hand to fight her Carpathian battle against only the forces that now oppose her, and at the same time with ready means of reinforcing her own troops.

Rumania and Italy have both undoubtedly been ever present in the minds of the Russian leaders at their council table. Both of these countries must side with the victors. To do otherwise would mean national and political suicide. And neither Austrian nor German promise of a price for neutrality can effect the decision of either. They must be actively with the winners.

Rumania will be the first affected. If Russia is successful in crossing the Carpathians in force, the wide, open plain of Hungary spreads out before her with nothing but an occasional swamp to stop her advance. Rumania is ready; her forces are mobilized, waiting for action. It was almost a certainty that just as soon as Russia starts a winning stride, Rumania will join the Allies. When this happens, the Russian logical advance will be along the valley of the Tisza River to Budapest, while the Rumanians will advance north through the passes of the Transylvania Alps. It is possible that this will force Austria to make a separate peace, in which event all of the Allies can turn their full force toward Berlin. Rumors of such a peace have been revived by the fall of Przemysl, but it could be made now only at such a great sacrifice on the part of Austria that it does not seem a part of the immediate future. The one thing that can hasten it is the death of Francis Joseph, whose strong, dominating personality has been for practically years the only force which has held the dual monarchy together.

The only other point of interest in yesterday's dispatches relating to this part of the line is the statement from Russian sources of the abandonment by the Germans of the attack on Ossowitz. This is of interest because of the ability of the fortifications at this place to withstand without apparent serious damage the hammering of guns of the same caliber that turned the defenses of Namur and Antwerp into stoneheaps. Has lack of nitrates impaired the efficiency of the German ammunition?

An extremely important feature of the operations in the Dardanelles is the landing by the Allies on the peninsula of Gallepoli of a large force to co-operate with the fleet in the reduction of the fortifications. Fortifications which are designed for coast defense have usually no defense within themselves from rear attacks. Their guns can be traversed to cover only the coast line and cannot be trained on troops attacking from land. They must depend for a defense against such attacks on a co-operating mobile army, which for such work consists entirely of infantry and field artillery.

It is this supporting force that the Allies on land will first have to defeat before their co-operation with the fleet can be effective. Nor will it suffice to co-operate only on the European side of the Dardanelles. The forts on the Asiatic side are of equal importance and must be reduced before the possession of Constantinople will give the Allies any great advantage. It will therefore be necessary for the Allies to land in Turkey in Asia, either at Chanak Kalessi or Lapsoki, and to reduce the forts along the Asiatic coast before traffic is open between Constantinople and the Allies' ports on the west.

This combined movement of two armies with the navy between must be absolutely co-ordinated in order to be successful. The Sultan's army, under German leadership, is intrenching and preparing a resistance that will make progress by the Allies slow. But the Allies have admitted, by the mere act of landing troops, their inability to reduce the Turkish forts by their navy alone, and the operations on land therefore must be successful, in spite of the Turkish resistance, if they expect to obtain an advantage from the possession of Constantinople commensurate with their loss in achieving its capture.

SAW INNOCENT SLAIN, SAY BELGIANS HERE

Two Citizens of Andenne Tell of Sacking of Town and Killing of 300 Civilians.

SOME FELLED BY AXES

Single Rifle Shot Started Attack on Town, They Say—Experiences as Prisoners of the Germans.

Two of the Belgians who have given sworn testimony to the Belgian Commission of Inquiry on the Violation of the Rules of International Law and of the Laws and Customs of War, were found in New York yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are R. Vaesen and R. Magis of Andenne.

Mr. Vaesen is, or was, the editor of Chasse et Pêche, and Mr. Magis is an architect. Both were in Andenne at the time the Germans came, both were arrested and held as hostages, and they say they were without food or water for forty-eight hours.

"Andenne is situated on the right bank of the Meuse, between Namur and Huy," said Mr. Vaesen yesterday. "The bridge connecting it with the village of Seilles, on the left bank of the river, was destroyed by the Belgian troops at 8 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, when they retreated. Half an hour later an advance guard of fifteen Uhlans arrived, and crossed the river, looted the communal cash box, stole the money in the Post Office, and also made off with the funds of a private bank. Besides, they brutally maltreated Dr. Camus, the Burgomaster. The authorities had collected all the firearms and placed them in the Hôtel de Ville.

"The next day the pontoon bridge which was being built was completed, and troops in large numbers began to pass through the town. It was 6 o'clock in the evening when I heard a single rifle shot, which was followed by a loud explosion. Nobody was hurt, but the troops halted, and fell into disorder. Some of the soldiers began shooting in various directions. A machine gun was hurriedly set up at a street corner and its fire was directed against houses, and a little later three shells were dropped into the town at different points.

"Immediately afterward pillaging began. Soldiers smashed windows and doors, broke into cellars, drank the wine they found and broke what bottles they could not carry off. Houses were set on fire.

"Dr. Camus was wounded by a rifle shot and a German finished him off with a blow from an axe. I saw the body. I saw a watchmaker, a Fleming by birth, coming out of his house helping his father-in-law, a man of 80. When he did no hold up his hands a soldier stepped up to him and struck him on the neck with an axe, almost severing his head from his body. When his wife tried to help him a soldier threatened to shoot her.

"We were all driven into the Place des Tilleuls. Sick persons, invalids, paralytics, some in hand carts, others carried by relatives, were herded together. No arms were found on any one, but a man who had some empty cartridge cases in his pocket, both German and Belgian. A cobbler who had an injured hand, an engineer who had a wrench in his pocket, and a man whose offense was an expression of rage and contempt, were among the forty to fifty told off and led away to be shot. Some faced a firing squad on the river bank, some were lined up in front of the police station and shot.

"In the crowd that was kept huddled for a long time in the square were two men, one of whom had been shot in the chest, the other bayonetted. They lay on their faces, with the blood trickling into the dust, begging for water. We were forbidden to give them help, and a soldier who wished to hand them his water bottle was reproved. Both died where they lay.

"Eight men belonging to the same household were taken to a meadow 50 yards from their house and some of them were shot while others were cut down with blows of axes. A tall, red-haired soldier with a scar on his face was particularly ferocious in the way he used an axe. That day a young boy and a woman were killed.

"Most of this was over by 10 o'clock, when the women were ordered to gather up the dead bodies and clean up the bloodstains in the streets and houses. Then the women were packed into three little houses so tigh ly that we could not even sit down, with the result that the buildings were soon in a fearfully unsanitary condition. We were kept there until the following Tuesday.

"In Andenne and Seilles alone 300 persons were massacred, and in the two places about 300 houses were burned.

"I have seen everyth ng I have mentioned," said Mr. Vaesen, "and have taken oath before the Commission of Inquiry as to the truth of my statements."

"I shared Mr. Vaesen's experiences," said Mr. Magis, "and I have also sworn to the truth of the statements that have been made. There was absolutely nothing that happened in Andenne which justified the massacre."

ARM ALL MERCHANTMEN.

Advice of Marquis of Bristol—Expects More Submarines.

LONDON, March 24.—A large increase in the number of German submarines in the waters around the British Isles was predicted by Rear Admiral the Marquis of Bristol in an address at a meeting in London today of the Institution of Naval Architects, of which he is President. He suggested that all merchantmen should be equipped with armament sufficient to deal with submarines.

The Marquis said that international action must be taken to define the latitude which submarines should have in offensive warfare.

To Study War Hospital Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Daniels today instructed Archibald M. Fauntleroy, a surgeon attached to the Naval Hospital here, to make an observation tour of the war hospitals of France, Belgium and England.

The Sartorial Manual of Arms

THE drub of the drum and the clank of the sword abroad have given a spurt to the martial spirit in men's dress—head up, chest out, waist in.

Our *"Regimental"* Sack Suit for Spring capitally interprets the military idea in its soldier-slender swagger.

Two buttons, low notched collar, roll-and-ripple lapels, cutaway front, patch pockets, waistcoat with in-spring, straight, slim trousers, $20.

Suits and Topcoats $20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL SHIPPED TO FRANCE

Complete Field Outfit from War Department Goes to the Ambulance in Paris.

AMERICANS ARE TO MAN IT

General Joffre Cables Thanks of His Men and Himself for Lafayette Comfort Kits.

A completely equipped United States Army field hospital, for the use of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, was shipped on the French liner Guatemala, which sailed for Havre yesterday. The hospital cost $10,000 and this is believed to be the first time that a War Department hospital has been sent to Europe. It was bought through the Red Cross under a law passed by the last Congress. The $10,000 was supplied by three Americans, whose names are not made public.

American surgeons and nurses will be detailed from the American Ambulance in Paris to this hospital and fifteen automobiles from the American Ambulance will be attached to it. The hospital, which can care for 108 wounded, weighs 16,000 pounds, and can be transported on four motor trucks.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $308,231.02, of which $41 was received yesterday. Donations of $10 or more were: W. W. Cutler.....$25|Dr. Krumbhaar....$10

General Joffre Cables Thanks.

The first message direct from General Joffre, commander in chief of the allied armies in France, was received in New York yesterday. It was addressed to the Lafayette Fund, the American organization that is sending comfort kits to the French soldiers in the trenches, and was transmitted by Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. With the message the Ambassador sent a letter expressing his own appreciation of what the Lafayette Fund is doing.

Following is the cable message sent by General Joffre:

The generous efforts accomplished by the committee of the Lafayette Fund, on behalf of the French soldiers who are fighting so bravely for their cause, for right, duty, and civilization, have resulted in the receipt of numerous articles of the most useful sort.

I beg of you to transmit to the members of this committee my very deepest thanks for this new proof of sympathy and friendship, which will go straight to the hearts of our brave soldiers, and which has touched me profoundly.

Maurice Damour, a French Deputy, who was for several years French Consul at New Orleans, will lecture tonight in French at the United Engineering Societies Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, and show pictures taken by the French Commission which investigated alleged German atrocities in Belgium. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund and other French societies. Mr. Damour will make a two months' lecture tour of this country and Canada.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,135 yesterday and now totals $987,892. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

A Friend .....$500|Eliz. H. Yates....$15
Jackson Mich. High School .....180|Mrs. A. McPherson. 10
Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co.....100|Mrs. T. Morrison.. 10
B. R. Cockrill..... 10|First Pres. Church, Washington 100
Betty Stoddard .....30|T. T. Gaff, Washington 100
Mrs. H. Godwin.... 25|C. D. Irish, Pittsburgh 50
Anna Wrye ..... 10|Mrs. G. B. Satterlee 25
East Meredith..... 17|Mrs. L. McMillan.. 10

To Aid French Women.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $2,205, making a total of $63,374.42. The donors were: Mrs. William Greenough, $25; Miss Grace D. Litchfield, Washington, D. C., $10; Daniel G. Reid, $50; Miss Antoinette S. Burk, $30; Mrs. Henry White, Washington, $10; Miss Olivia Cutting, $50, and T. Tileston Wells, $25.

American Women's Fund.

The American Women's War Relief Fund has received the following subscriptions of $10 or more. Donations should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street:

A. E. Dann, St. Louis $10
E. S. Gilmore, E. Orange 50
H. J. Patten, Chicago 25
Mrs. J. W. Fromwell, Summit, N. J. 10
W. Walker, Shields Penn. 10
R. Sattonstall, Boston, Mass. 100
Mrs. B. H. Allen, Boston 10
The I. E. Palmer Co., Middletown, Conn. $50
Florence D. Dunesmil, Louisville.. 10
F. H. Steel, Toledo, Ohio 10
W. S. Weaver, Johnstown, Penn. 10
G. Howard, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.... 10
W. C. Stearn.... 10
A. B. Fleming, Fairmont, W. Va. 25

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in America, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, now totals $114,832.98.

These new subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

N. G. Higham.....$10|James Barclay $10
C. N. Edge..... 10|Mrs. C. H. Robbins 25
Pawtucket Times.. 60|T. Wilson, Orange, N. J..... 25
E. S. Malvern, Norfolk, Va..... 15|Auxiliary No. 1..1,528
W. Hewetson..... 10|T. Nicholl, Glen Jean, W. Va.....100
A. E. Chillman, Hulls Cove, Me.. 12|C. Cochrane, Augusta, Ga..... 50

Mercy Committee Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, reported the following new contributions of $10 or more yesterday:

J. Hartshorne.....$25|Mrs. H. H. Curtis.$10
Miss H. L. Robbins 10|Minnie G. Forbes.. 25
E. Harriman, Berryville, Va.....100|Mrs. H. E. Borne. 50
Miss E. Richard.. 25|F. H. Allen, Treas. Am. Woman's W. Relief Fund...10,000
S. S. Phoenix, Ariz. 15|T. A. Murray..... 10
J. H. Randall, Middle Island, L. I.. 10|T. T. Gaff, Washington 100
Miss E. H. Van Ingren .....25|C. D. Irish, Pittsburgh 50
Laurel-in-Pines, Lakewood ..... 25|Mrs. G. B. Satterlee 25
Dr. S. Burns.....300|Elizabeth Ballard.. 50
J. T. Davies ..... 23|N. E..... 50
Mrs. J. S. Watson, Rochester .....100|Constance Wright, Hempstead 100
Mrs. W. Thorpe... 10|Mrs. R. H. Forbes 50
Mrs. H. M. Lloyd. 25|N. E..... 50

The address of the Committee of Mercy is 200 Fifth Avenue.

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, of 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions:

Anon. .....$1,000|Mrs. G. Graham...$17
Anon. .....100|R. E. Cropley..... 11
Mrs. Warden 21

Vacation Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $71,450.06, of which $907.68 was received yesterday. The new subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. Frazier .....$20|Mrs. Bliss.....$748
Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage ..... 60|Mrs. T. Y. Chubb. 10
Gelyna Fitzgerald.. 50

The Special Relief Society for Convalescent Soldiers Abroad and the Unemployed at Home, 597 Fifth Avenue, has received advices describing the appalling condition of thousands of convalescent soldiers of France and the allied armies. These men must leave the hospitals at the earliest practicable moment to make room for the unending stream of wounded from the firing line. Many of them are permanently crippled and others are nervous wrecks from the trenches.

Thousands of these convalescents are without resources, and clothing as well as blankets are greatly needed. The society solicits money for the purchase of materials and the employment of workers in this country.

WORK OF LITTLE HOSPITALS.

French Villagers Labor Devotedly for Soldier Patients.

Harold E. Goad of London, who, as a representative of the French Wounded Emergency Fund of London, recently made a tour of inspection of the hospitals in northern and western France, paying particular attention to the smaller institutions, which up to the present time have been almost entirely forgotten, he said, by the rest of the world, arrived in New York Wednesday and told yesterday the story of his travels through war-ridden northern France.

"I will tell you the story of the little hospital at Dol, in Brittany," he said, "and then you will know the story of all the other little hospitals, for the story of one is the story of all the others. We motored to Dol from Havre, and arriving there found the hospital located in the village schoolhouse. The doctor in charge said that until the war actually started no one had believed that there would be one. Without any warning there arrived in the village a few days after hostilities began eighty wounded soldiers.

"The poor fellows were laid out side by side and covered with blankets. The villagers, however, when they saw the sad procession entering their little town showed what kind of French they were, and within two hours every wounded man was in bed. Everybody brought furniture and clothing, the rich furniture from great country homes and the humble beds from the homes of the poor peasants. There was no distinction.

"The women all volunteered for service, the marquise along with the peasant woman. They knew nothing about nursing as a science, but all did the best they could and now, under the training of the doctors, who hold classes for them in the mornings, they are becoming quite efficient. It is pathetic to see the little children in the mornings wending their way toward the hospitals, each carrying a bundle of flowers to be placed beside the beds of the wounded soldiers.

"In another little town the doctor in charge of the hospital told me how he had been notified that one hundred and fifty wounded were on the way, but that when the train arrived there were two thousand poor fellows instead. They are fearfully short or many of the absolute hospital necessities, such, for instance, as bandages, and for a while even of clothing them, but it did name shortage, I am informed, has been made good. I asked one of the doctors at a small hospital why they did not boil the bandages so as to sterilize them, and he replied sadly that that is what they would have no coal left to cook food for the soldiers.

"The devotion of these French people to their wounded is beyond all description. It is with them a second religion, deep, pure, and sacred. The wounded soldiers are to the women as their own children, and when I say women I mean all the women of France in every station of life.

"As the Glasgow, in spite of this, was ed to continue the attack the Dresden was blown up at 11:15 o'clock with her flag f ying, while her crew gave three hurrahs for the Emperor.

"This disproves the British statement that the Dresden hoisted a white flag and capitulated."

New Structural Strength in $20 and $25 Suits

IN erecting a skyscraper the structural strength is a matter of great moment.

* *

The Weber and Heilbroner clothing business isn't a skyscraper—but it is a large metropolitan edifice, and it has found new structural strength in $20 and $25 suits.

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These clothes were designed to make their great appeal on a different basis than price alone.

Remarkable success has been achieved by presenting ready-made clothes which are creditable counter-parts of New York custom made clothes.

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We sell many $30, $35 and $40 suits—each distinctive and full of value.

But this season we have surprised even ourselves in the richness of fabric and correctness of style we have been able to present in these $20 and $25 suits.

* *

Fashionable plaids, checks, quiet gray mixtures, browns and blues—as softly tailored as the higher priced clothes—and a selection which will surprise those who never before spent so little for a suit.

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Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

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COME on in—the

Beyond Argument!

Our Dollar Dinner With Wine!

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ENTRANCE 24th ST.

BEGINS ARGUMENT ON BECKER APPEAL

Highest State Court Asked by Manton to Reverse His Client's Second Conviction.

ASSAILS LATER WITNESSES

Marshall and Plitt Not Worthy of Credence, Lawyer Asserts—Mrs. Becker Takes Copious Notes.

ALBANY, March 24.—Another effort to save the life of Charles Becker, under sentence of death for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was made before the Court of Appeals today. Martin T. Manton, Becker's attorney, asked the court to reverse the judgment of conviction resulting from the second trial and to give Becker one more chance to defend himself before a jury.

During the three-hour argument Mrs. Becker, wife of the condemned man, sat in the court room and took notes of the proceedings. Beside her sat her brother, J. T. Lynch. Tomorrow Mr. Manton will conclude his argument, and then Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor will argue against granting a new trial.

Mr. Manton attacked the testimony of James Marshall, a negro witness at the second trial, who came into prominence recently by reason of conflicting affidavits he made concerning what he knew of the homicide.

"Marshall lied at the second trial," said the lawyer. "He testified then that he saw Becker conferring with Rose, Schepps, and Webber, accomplices, before the murder; but he was not produced at the first trial. A short time ago he gave an affidavit in Philadelphia that his testimony was false. He virtually substantiated that affidavit before me. But still later he repudiated both of these affidavits. How can this court place credence in the story of such a witness?"

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Becker's press agent, was characterized by Mr. Manton as "a lunatic and a perjurer, if one person can be both." He asked the court not to consider his testimony seriously. Plitt, who did not testify at the first trial, testified at the second that Becker had told him to be in the vicinity of Times Square on the night of the murder, as something might happen.

The refusal of the trial court to admit the alleged confession of "Dago Frank" Cirofici, made in his cell in Sing Sing prison a few hours before he and the three other gunmen were put to death, was held to be a reversible error by Mr. Manton. He also contended that the second trial "was staged in an atmosphere hostile to Becker."

"It is the contention of the defense that the evidence affirmatively shows that this crime was planned long before relations between Rosenthal and Becker became strained; that the crime was committed, not by the procurement of this defendant or with his knowledge, but by his accusers, the informers, for personal reasons and motives of their own."

Because Judge Seabury, who since has become a member of the Court of Appeals, presided at the second trial of Becker and sentenced him, he will take no part in the appeal.

CREELMAN BODY ARRIVES.

Funeral Service for War Correspondent to be Held Tomorrow.

The body of James Creelman, the American war correspondent, who died in Berlin on Lincoln's Birthday, was brought to New York yesterday by the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav and was met at the pier by his son.

The funeral services will be held at the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer's All Souls' Unitarian Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, tomorrow at 2 P. M. The pallbearers will be Dr. Talcott Williams, Don C. Seitz and John L. Heaton of the New York World, Edwin Wildman, Dr. John H. Girdner, Bradford Merrill and Lee Kohne.

NEW ORCHID BRINGS $1,000.

Moore's 'Queen of the Belgians' Sold at Auction to New York Man.

A New York man, whose name was not revealed, paid $1,000 by certified check for a new orchid exhibited by Clement Moore at the International Flower Show, which closed at the Grand Central Palace on Tuesday. The flower was known as "the $500 orchid," that being the lowest estimate of its value, and it was one of the features of the show. It was sold at auction yesterday at the shop of G. E. M. Stumpf, florist, 761 Fifth Avenue.

The orchid is a new hybrid of the variety of Cattleya Schroederae. It was grown by Mr. Moore, and is the only one of its kind. It has been kept under glass, securely locked, after the English fashion, in order that no one could get its pollen. The proceeds of its sale go to the Belgian Relief Fund of the Red Cross. The orchid was named for the Queen of the Belgians.

MAYOR WARY ABOUT 1917.

Hasn't Given the Matter of a Second Term a Thought, He Says.

Mayor Mitchel was asked yesterday about a report that he had said he did not intend to be a candidate for re-election. He replied:

"I haven't given so much as a thought to the matter. I am interested in today and today's problems and not in something that is two and a half years away."

FOR THE FAIR VIA CANAL.

Second Northern Pacific Steamship Off on Maiden Voyage.

The new triple turbine steamship Northern Pacific will sail today from Philadelphia for San Francisco via the Panama Canal with a large number of tourists on their way to see the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco. She made a speed of 24 knots on her trial trip and will average 19 knots on the voyage which will be made in sixteen days including stops at Panama, San Diego, and San Pedro, for Los Angeles.

The Northern Pacific is a sister ship of the Great Northern which sailed from Philadelphia on Jan. 27 with 563 cabin passengers, and made the 2,800 miles up the Pacific coast in eight days.

Both vessels were built on the most modern lines at Cramp's Shipyard and are the fastest steamships afloat under the American flag. They are owned by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and will operate an express service between San Francisco and Astoria, Ore., in connection with the Great Northern Railroad lines.

William P. Clough, Chairman of the Board of Directors; A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Manager of the company, and a number of other officials have arrived from the Pacific Coast to see the Northern Pacific start on her maiden voyage of 5,300 miles.

Most distinctive of them all, and with the most exceptional office space for High-Class Businesses,

THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Broadway, South of City Hall Park.

Location, light, air, model equipment, perfect service, and moderate rentals, make it worth your while to investigate WOOLWORTH BUILDING Offices.

Ground floor stores, $4,000 and upwards.

For rentals, Stores or Offices, address EDWARD J. HOGAN, AGENT, WOOLWORTH BUILDING. 'Phone 5524 Barclay.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Men!

Last Three Days of Our Easter Merchant Tailoring Sale of

Suits and Coats, $14.80

Made to your individual measure.

Custom tailoring at the price of *ready-to-wear*—that's the story in a nutshell.

The smartest, newest fabrics—the cleverest and most popular weaves, colorings and effects—and *positively* the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

Easter Sunday, remember, is April 4th. Our Merchant Tailoring Sale closes on the evening of Saturday, March 27th. We guarantee delivery *within ten days*.

Come today—or tomorrow, certainly—and let us take your measure. You'll be delighted at the smart Coat or Suit we cut to your individual measure at $14.80.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Men! Try on a "Devore"

Alpine Hat

One of the smartest hats of the Spring season is the one we call the "Devore." Made of a very fine fur felt, in brown, new gray and green.

A feature is the crown, which may be worn high or medium. Neatly finished with gros grain band and real leather sweat band. An excellent hat for $2.90.

For men who prefer the "Derby" we might mention the fact that every Derby priced $2.90 or over is guaranteed to give perfect service.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Among the New Ribbons

You'd be surprised to see how many handsome effects can be produced in plain black and white.

Our collection of black-and-white ribbons is most extensive, embracing stripes, blocks and bayadere effects for girdles, hat trimmings, etc. Prices are 29c. to 98c. yard.

The new sand color ribbons in pretty stripe and floral effects "shot" with gold are 6½ inches wide. Per yard, 98c.

Many beautiful effects are produced in metallic, bayadere and gros grain ribbons, widths up to 10 inches. Prices range from $1.00 to $4.50 per yard.

Also various velvet ribbons in black and new shades. All widths, at very moderate prices.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Happy thought! Give us your order for

Awnings Right Away—Today!

NOW is the very best time. For prices are necessarily LOWER than they will be in the rush of the Summer season. Even the workmanship may be BETTER, because we can take our time.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

OSBORNE IDENTITY IN WORSE SNARL

Continued from Page 1.

Hershenstein assisted Mr. Wood. Maxwell Slade, David Slade's law partner and brother, was in court part of the time, and conferred now and then with Miss Tanzer's chief counsel.

Mr. Wood called Mr. Osborne to the stand as his first witness. Mr. Osborne said that he had been admitted to the bar in 1884, and answered a few other preliminary questions.

"Mr. Osborne, do you know Rae Tanzer?" he was asked.

"I do not," replied the witness. "The first time I ever laid eyes on her was when I entered this room today and asked some one to point her out to me."

Here Mr. Osborne and Miss Tanzer, who was sitting at the counsel table directly in front of the witness chair, exchanged their first steady stare.

Mr. Wood had Mr. Osborne identify a letter received by him through the mail at his office, 115 Broadway, on Feb. 16, to which the name of Rae was signed. This was the letter upon which the charge against Miss Tanzer was based. It was in an envelope addressed to "Mr. J. W. Osborne." After Commissioner Houghton had overruled objection by Mr. Slade, Mr. Wood read the letter. It was written by hand in ink on plain note paper, and read, punctuation and all:

New York, Feb. 16, 1915.

Dear Oliver: Do you think I am a fool to call me up about 9:15 Thursday evening last and tell me you have just received my mail (there must be something wrong with your deliveries and then think of it to have two dummies to speak for you. I know later I am disgusted and don't care what happens now and will go to the end. Have plenty of friends to help me if necessary. Enclose please find your picture which I have a long time. Do you think now that I am coming down to your office to meet someone that is going to pose as you I have plenty of time but not for that. Was in the Sherman Square of a Sunday when you were leaving for Providence. These are the words you spoke to the young lady at the switchboard: Good bye, Miss, won't see you for a few days am going to Providence on Thursday morning. Surrogates court in Brooklyn and several other places.

What do you intend to do? My plans are made; more than you think I can do and won't wait very long either. RAE.

I was a fool to believe, but know better now.

Telephoned to Miss Tanzer.

After the reading of the letter Mr. Osborne, questioned by Mr. Wood, said:

"On Feb. 15, prior to the receipt of that letter, I had a telephone conversation with a person who called herself Rae Tanzer. I said to this person, in substance: 'Am I talking to Miss Rae Tanzer? Why do you mail letters to me? I don't know you and never saw you in my life.' She replied, in substance: 'I know who you are and I know what I am doing. I know that you are the right man and so do you know it.' Then she began to talk so rapidly that I could not understand her, and I hung up the receiver."

Mr. Osborne said that he had called at the New York Athletic Club on Feb. 16 for the first time, as well as he could remember, since Oct. 21, and had found seven letters there for him, all apparently written by Rae Tanzer. From one of these letters, he said, he obtained the telephone number by which he reached Miss Tanzer on the occasion of the telephone conversation to which he testified. After the conversation, he said, the letter read in court and another reached him at his office.

Only one of the letters mailed to Mr. Osborne at the athletic club was put in evidence by Mr. Wood. It was written on the business stationery of Farrington & Evans, manufacturers of women's hats at 134 West Fourteenth Street, and was dated Oct. 21, 1914. It read:

Dear Oliver: It was a mistake. I got the number twisted; it should be Greeley 1130, not 3011 as I said. You see, I didn't just think for the moment, as I haven't been with this firm very long.

Found my mistake the next morning and felt terrible over same. Tried to get Greeley 3011, but was told their phone was discontinued. Waited for you Tuesday evening until 9:30, thinking you would understand it was all an error, but you didn't come. I nearly went mad.

You ought to know, after Monday, that I cared for you, and I gave up the doctor for you. Please let me hear from you soon. Will wait at home for you every evening.

Yours, RAE.

On the margin of the letter was written: "952 Aldus Street, Telephone Melrose 4960, Tanzer apartment. Will explain how I traced you when I see you. You see I do care."

The telephone number mentioned in the letter, at which, it is alleged, Miss Tanzer expected Mr. Osborne to call her up, is that of Farrington & Evans.

Mr. Wood introduced Miss Tanzer's signatures on her affidavits in the civil suit against Mr. Osborne to show that she had written the letters.

Mr. Slade opened the cross-examination with questions about Mr. Osborne's telephone conversation with Miss Tanzer. The witness said that he had talked to the woman from the Roma Restaurant at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He admitted that the telephone call to Miss Tanzer's home had been put in by Miss Emma S. Ferris, one of the employes in his office, and that he had taken the receiver after Miss Tanzer had gone to the phone. Mr. Slade asked the witness why the call had been made as late as 9:15 at night, why Miss Ferris had put it in, and who besides her were present, but these questions were ruled out by Commissioner Houghton.

Mr. Osborne swore that the seven letters addressed to him at the Athletic Club and the two sent to his office were all he had received from Miss Tanzer.

Mr. Slade, in high-pitched voice, said:

"Mr. Osborne, can you look at this girl and swear——"

"I don't want to look at her," Mr. Osborne interrupted.

Mr. Slade appealed to the Commissioner, who replied that he could not make the witness look at any one.

"Do you know a girl named Kaiser?" shouted Mr. Slade, but the question was barred, in spite of the lawyer's plea that he was trying to impeach the integrity of the witness. While Mr. Slade and the Commissioner were disputing the point Mr. Osborne interposed:

"I'd like to say I do know Miss Kaiser. What's the harm in it?"

Mr. Slade held up the picture of Mr. Osborne inclosed in the letter of Feb 16 and asked the witness if he admitted the likeness.

"Yes, it's a picture of me," Mr. Osborne said. "It looks like one made by a man named Pach in 1905, when I was running for District Attorney."

The audience laughed at this rejoinder, and Commissioner Houghton had to rap for order.

Played Ball on Sunday.

"Were you ever charged with an offense at Red Bank, N. J.?" was Mr. Slade's next question.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Osborne, before Mr. Wood could object to the question. "For baseball on Sunday.

Again the audience was amused.

Mr. Slade tried to make the witness tell whether he ever had been charged with a more serious offense or had been a defendant before the Bar Association, but the Commissioner would not permit the questions.

Mr. Osborne was questioned by Mr. Wood on redirect examination, and to verify that the witness actually had talked over the telephone to Rae Tanzer the prosecutor introduced an affidavit made yesterday by Miss Tanzer in her civil suit in which she stated that the conversation took place and that Mr. Osborne had "put a dummy on the 'phone" and then had said that Miss Tanzer had not recognized his voice.

The Government rested and Mr. Slade moved that the charge against Miss Tanzer be dismissed. Commissioner Houghton denied the motion, and Mr. Slade began putting in his defense. Miss Tanzer's three sisters and F. D. Safford, clerk of the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, were called. Although they identified Mr. Osborne as the man they had seen with Rae Tanzer, they described an Osborne different from the one in court. All of the witnesses pictured him without eye glasses, bedecked with jewelry, carrying a cane and smartly dressed in a gray suit. Mr. Osborne wore glasses yesterday, had no jewelry, did not carry a cane and was not dressed in a manner that would be called "smart."

Identifies James W. Osborne.

The first witness called by Mr. Slade was Miss Rose Tanzer, an older sister of the defendant. She was asked if she could identify the man who had gone out many times with her sister the latter part of last year and she at once walked over to James W. Osborne and said, "That's the man." She was very nervous, particularly on cross examination, and admitted that she was too much upset to be reliable on exact dates and hours. Once when Mr. Wood was questioning her she said:

"I can't really remember anything. I'm all upset. I might not tell the truth, so I may as well quit."

Questioned by Commissioner Houghton about what she meant by this, she said that while she was confident of the truth of her testimony on direct examination, she might make a mistake in answering Mr. Wood's questions about details. In substance, the same testimony was given later with more assurance by her older sister, Miss Dora Tanzer. It developed from the examination of the two sisters that both were considerably older than Rae, but that neither could read or write.

F. D. Safford, the hotel clerk, was called after Miss Rose Tanzer left the stand. He is about 60 years old, of slender build, with gray hair and mustache. He said that he was at present living in Bound Brook, N. J., but that he had been the clerk at the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, when a man and a woman went to the hotel, ate dinner, and engaged Room 15. The man, he said, had registered "O. Osborne, New York," on one of the hotel's slips and "Mrs. O. Osborne, New York," on another. He had talked to the man about property in Plainfield because the stranger had said that he had been transferred from the United States Customs Service in California to the service in New York and was thinking about living in Plainfield. The witness said he introduced the stranger to W. J. Kitchen, proprietor of the hotel.

"Is the man who came to the hotel that day with the woman in this courtroom?" Mr. Slade asked.

"Yes," said the witness, "that is the man," and he pointed at James W. Osborne.

Mr. Safford identified Miss Tanzer as the woman, and insisted that he was positive of both identifications. He said he had assigned the couple to a room without baggage because they seemed "all right." He was off duty from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, and found out at 6 o'clock that they had left the hotel without paying their bill.

Never Forgets a Dead Beat.

"I remember the man," he said, "because he was a dead beat. I never forget a dead beat."

The witness added that the O. Osborne in the hotel had displayed several twenty-dollar gold pieces and had paid for dinner for himself and his companion and bought four cigars for 50 cents.

Mr. Safford said that O. Osborne had not worn glasses. Commissioner Houghton brought out that the man in the hotel had looked at, or pretended to look at, maps of Plainfield without the aid of glasses. The witness identified the registry slips when they were put into evidence by Mr. Wood.

On cross-examination Mr. Safford said that he had worked at the Kensington until two weeks ago, when he had left without giving notice of his departure or address to the proprietor. He had been first approached about the case in Greenwood Lake last Monday, he said, by a representative of Mr. Slade's office. He came to New York on Tuesday in an automobile with Mr. Slade and spent the night at Mr. Slade's home. He said he was now unemployed.

Miss Dora Tanzer next took the stand. She first pointed out James W. Osborne and said that he first had called to see her sister late last Summer, posing as a California ranchman with no wife and plenty of money. For ten weeks, she said, he called frequently, sometimes every evening for six nights in succession. She and her sister were living in an apartment at 952 Aldus Avenue.

The man was known to all of the sisters, the witness said, as "Oliver Osborne." He had told her, several times, she testified, that he thought Rae "lovely" and had mentioned that he had "a father 98 years old, living in a house in California with eighteen rooms in it," and would "take Rae to a good home." She once asked her sister this question: "Rae, what do you call this—a man coming to the house all the time and saying nothing?"

Rae answered, the witness said, that "Oliver" and she were engaged to be married and that he had told her that he had rented four rooms in Seventy-second Street, a block from Riverside Drive.

Oliver Osborne's Diamonds.

Miss Tanzer went into many details of "Oliver Osborne's" appearance and actions around the house. She told of the man's smart dressing and said that he had given Rae a diamond horseshoe pin and two diamond rings, all of which jewelry he had given and taken back several times, finally disappearing with all of it. She also told of his eating a meal in the house and of his promising to give her a turkey for Thanksgiving, which promise he did not keep. She said she wouldn't have used the turkey, anyhow, because it would not have been "kosher enough."

Once, the witness said, "Oliver" made a "break" in her house when he met her girl cousin, who was a stenographer.

"He asked my cousin," the witness testified, "if she was a good stenographer, and said if she was he'd give her a job in his office. I was surprised, because he had said he was a California ranchman, and when I asked him what he meant by his office he didn't answer me."

On cross-examination, Miss Tanzer said that she and her sisters had learned that "Oliver Osborne's" real name was "J. W. Osborne," but she admitted that she had said nothing about this to Rae's visitor, and that Rae had continued to call her friend "Oliver." She said that her family had come to the United States twenty-five years ago, and had lived, successively, "in Stanton Street, in Houston Street, Eighth Street, near Avenue C, at 124 Second Avenue, at 952 Aldus Street, and at 76 Pinehurst Avenue."

Miss Tanzer also was questioned particularly by Commissioner Houghton regarding the absence of glasses on "Oliver Osborne." She said he had never worn them, but that she had noticed the marks of them on his nose. Mr. Wood made a particular point of the jewelry "Oliver Osborne" wore, and the witness insisted that, besides the horseshoe pin, he had had "a handful of diamonds."

Miss Ruth Tanzer, called to the stand, made no positive identification of James W. Osborne as "Oliver," explaining that she had seen her sister's caller "for five minutes only once." She did, however, pick out James W. Osborne in the court room and say:

"I can't be sure, but that man resembles him an awful lot."

Heard the Family Gossip.

The witness said that she had lived in the apartment with her sisters while "Oliver Osborne" was going out with Rae, but that usually she reached her home from work after Rae and "Oliver" had gone out. She said also that Rae and she had "had an argument" during most of the time when "Oliver" was calling and had not spoken. Rae, therefore, according to her testimony, had not confided in her, but her other sisters had retailed the family gossip about "Oliver," with the turkey and jewelry incidents.

The defense rested and Mr. Wood called W. J. Kitchen the proprietor of the Hotel Kensington. Mr. Kitchen corroborated his clerk, concerning the arrival at his hotel of a man and woman on Oct. 18, 1914. He told of his introduction to the man and later conversation with him. Mr. Wood then said:

"Mr. Osborne stand up."

Mr. Osborne arose and Mr. Wood, turning to the witness, asked:

"Mr. Kitchen, is that the man who was in your hotel on Oct. 18, 1914?"

"Positively not," replied the witness.

Mr. Kitchen described the man who had registered as "O. Osborne," giving, in general the description made public recently by District Attorney Marshall, which does not fit James W. Osborne.

"I'll stake everything I've got," he said, "that there is no resemblance between the two men."

On cross-examination Mr. Kitchen made trouble for Mr. Slade by giving the undesired answer to every question at all ambiguous, and causing laughter. Several times he smiled at the difficulty he gave the attorney. He refused to identify Rae Tanzer as the woman who had been to his hotel with "O. Osborne," saying he had not seen the woman clearly and could tell nothing except that she was of small stature.

Mr. Osborne was called to the stand again, and Commissioner Houghton asked him to read without his glasses from a pamphlet. Mr. Osborne read the title in large letters as "Proceedings in Common Cases," but said he could not read a word of the printing in smaller type below the title. Commissioner Houghton then called attention to the fact that the title was "Proceedings in Criminal Cases."

Questioned by Mr. Wood, Mr. Osborne swore he never had seen any of the Tanzer sisters or Mr. Safford until they appeared in court.

Mr. Slade renewed his motion for the discharge of his client. Commissioner Houghton denied the motion, saying that the Government did not have to prove its case but had only to establish a reasonable cause of action, which he thought had been done.

Bondsman Wants to Withdraw.

Harold Spielberg, counsel for the Southwestern Surety Company, who furnished the $5,000 bail for Miss Tanzer, and Milton Hertz of 319 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, counsel for the unknown man who put up the bond for the money, were in court and said that the bondsman had decided not to continue as such. The bond was continued over until today with the hearing, but if Miss Tanzer is held for the Grand Jury and no bondsman appears for her she will have to go to jail.

Mr. Hershenstein said that a woman whose name he withheld had gone to his office in the morning and turned over to him letters from "Oliver Osborne" in the same handwriting as those surrendered by Miss Kaiser and James W. Osborne.

The mysterious "Oliver Osborne" did not, as expected by Mr. Marshall, appear, but Mr. Marshall reasserted his belief that the man would be found soon and produced when needed.

RULES AGAINST RAE TANZER.

Justice Newburger Orders Her to File Bill of Particulars.

Justice Newburger in the Supreme Court yesterday granted the motion of counsel for James W. Osborne that Miss Rae Tanzer furnish a bill of particulars in her suit against him for $50,000 for alleged breach of promise. Counsel for Miss Tanzer asked for two weeks in which to prepare the bill, but Justice Newburger said it must be filed within five days.

Miss Tanzer and Mr. Osborne each submitted supplementary affidavits. She declared that her action against Mr. Osborne was brought "in good faith" and "not for any purpose of giving the deponent notoriety."

"The defendant may be able to produce many witnesses," Miss Tanzer said, "but all of his witnesses, I charge here now, who deny that Mr. Osborne is not the man that was with me, will be telling this court an absolute falsehood and will be doing it simply to injure me in this case."

Miss Tanzer deposed that she "felt justified in bringing the action because of mistreatment" at Mr. Osborne's hands, and she added: "He ruined me not only in spirit but in health. Prior to that time I was a vigorous, honest, good girl." She asserted Mr. Osborne had called at her home on several occasions, gone with her to restaurants and moving-picture theatres, and had taken her "to Plainfield, N. J., to the Kensington Hotel." She had "talked over the phone" to Mr. Osborne, and on one occasion when he called her up he had "put a dummy on the phone or some other person I recognized as not having the same voice as Mr. Osborne."

"He called me up to pacify me," Miss Tanzer said, "and not for the purpose of correcting an honest mistake, as he has said."

In Mr. Osborne's affidavit, he reiterated that he never had known Miss Tanzer and that "the charges made by the plaintiff are false and fabricated from beginning to end." He stated that the suit was "an effort on the part of plaintiff to blackmail the defendant," or that the defendant was "being used as a tool by enemies of the deponent to injure the deponent by the notoriety arising from the commencement and prosecution of the suit."

The bill of particulars requires details as to the place of residence of the plaintiff; the precise dates, places, words, and acts pertaining to the alleged engagement to marry, and the precise dates and places when and where alleged improper acts were committed.

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THE day of high-priced Check protectors is over. It is no longer necessary to pay an exorbitant price for a machine that will protect your checks against being raised.

Prices are down. The New Era sells for $20.

And a demonstration will prove its quality and efficiency more conclusively than all the talk in the world. Let one of our representatives call and explain these features:

Visibility

The New Era is the only absolutely visible writing Check Writer made. The moment you write an amount or even *part* of an amount, it is instantly *shown* to you. If you are interrupted—you resume writing exactly where you left off—no time wasted in finding out what you have written and where to begin writing again. Visible typewriters and visible machines have cornered popular approval—and now comes the *New Era Visible Check Writer.*

Legibility

Any amount can be written, in dollars and cents, on the amount line of the check. The aligament is perfect and straight as the ruled line itself no matter how large the sum. The effect of neatly made out checks, upon those who receive them, reflects to the credit of your house.

Speed

The New Era stamps a complete word with each stroke—as quickly as the hand can move. You can write nearly two checks with the New Era in the time it takes to write *one* with other machines.

Efficiency

Absolutely even spacing is assured by the mechanical feeding of the check. The well known system of printing, shredding and forcing indelible ink into the fibre of the paper makes protection positive. The ingenious arrangement of type wheel and shredding plate makes the machine *self sharpening.*

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CLEARY IRRATIONAL, GAGAN SUGGESTED

'Not in His Usual State,' Was as Far as Waldron Would Go in His Affidavit.

A MAZE OF CONTRADICTIONS

Chief Ford and Policeman Sheridan Tell Conflicting Stories—Face to Face at Murder Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 24.—By the testimony of William H. Waldron, owner of a moving picture theatre at Haverstraw, who was on the stand today at the inquiry before Commissioner W. H. Hotchkiss into the official acts of District Attorney Thomas Gagan, counsel for the State attempted to show that Gagan, after the charges against him had been filed with Gov. Whitman, endeavored to obtain an affidavit from Waldron that William V. Cleary, ex-Democratic boss of Haverstraw, was irrational when he murdered his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, on July 23, 1914. Despite the explanations offered by Gagan's counsel, Commissioner Hotchkiss openly criticized the transaction.

Waldron, who is one of those who signed the complaint against Gagan, made the trip from New York to Haverstraw with Cleary on the day of the murder and talked with him while coming by ferry from Manhattan to Weehawken. He was not called as a witness at the trial for murder.

On or about Jan. 27 last, he said, after Gov. Whitman had directed the inquiry into Gagan's acts in connection with the trial, he was approached by Lawrence Murray, one of Gagan's friends, to whom he told his observations while with Cleary. Either that night or the following day, he swore, Murray and William Jenkins, the latter a clerk in Gagan's office, came to his home with a typewritten statement which they wished him to sign, declaring that Cleary, to the best of his knowledge, appeared irrational on the day of the murder.

Waldron testified that he objected to this sentence and refused to swear to the statement unless it were stricken out. The affidavit was then changed to read that Cleary was "not in his usual state," and to this amended statement Waldron attached his signature. Waldron explained that he meant by this simply that Cleary had been drinking heavily, and that he had not at any time expressed the belief that the man was irrational.

Open to Double Interpretation.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "rather strange that Gagan should seek an affidavit from this man or any one else who signed the complaint lodged with the Governor."

He added that he thought the expression "not in his usual state" was open to a double interpretation, as some might argue that it referred to his mental and not his physical condition, and that, therefore, the course pursued was open to criticism.

Mr. Gagan and his attorneys explained that their only purpose was to obtain a statement setting forth exactly what Waldron believed to be the truth, and they obtained from Waldron testimony that no effort had been made to induce him to sign an affidavit containing anything he considered untrue. Mr. Gagan said he didn't believe he ever had seen the affidavit. Mr. Hotchkiss, however, refused to soften the criticism he had made.

Mr. Hotchkiss intimated again today that highly sensational developments might be expected at any time because of the revelations made at the present inquiry. He permitted counsel for the State to go deep in their attempt to prove that a conspiracy existed to bring about Cleary's acquittal and to get at evidence which might involve at least one man as an accessory to the murder.

Much of the testimony today was conflicting, and Mr. Hotchkiss said that many persons in Rockland County evidently had a queer conception of the truth. While Hugh Sheridan, a policeman of Haverstraw, was on the stand Mr. Hotchkiss announced that he would consult with the District Attorney later concerning the man's testimony. He would have recommendations to make, he said.

At another time, when Bernard J. Fox, political ally of Cleary, was testifying, the Commissioner frankly questioned the truthfulness of the witness. Fox is facing a charge of perjury because of conflicting evidence he gave at former proceedings in connection with the murder of Newman. He said frankly today that he did not fear prosecution, and Mr. Hotchkiss exclaimed:

"What I can't understand is this: Unless justice in Rockland County is a little different than anywhere else, why do you not fear it?"

Fox was the first witness of the day. He admitted that, although he was not an officer, Cleary had been left in his custody on the day of the murder, and that he had taken him to the jail at New City. There was nothing to prevent Cleary escaping, he said, if Fox had permitted him to do so. He said Gagan knew Cleary was in Fox's custody.

The witness identified the revolver submitted at the murder trial as the one with which Newman was killed. Judge Seeger of counsel for Gagan said he believed Newman was killed with the revolver which Fox, after the murder, turned over to William Siebold, but Fox refused to change his story.

Chief's Story of Revolvers.

Chief of Police Michael Ford of Haverstraw, testified at the murder trial that the revolver with which Newman was killed was his and that he had left it in Cleary's desk at the Corporation Building on the morning of the murder. Today Ford testified that he had two guns on July 23, 1914, one purchased by the trustees, the other given to him by Police Justice McCabe of Haverstraw. It was the latter revolver, he said, with which Newman was killed.

Ford said he went to a Sunday School picnic on the day of the murder, and did not wear his uniform. When he left the house, he said, he had in his pocket the revolver given to him by McCabe, but he decided not to take it with him; after getting the mail he took letters for Cleary to the Corporation Building and left the revolver in the desk, which was unlocked. He admitted that it had been his custom to leave at home revolvers he did not carry.

The witness was asked if, on his return, he had not told several witnesses that he had his revolver in his pocket and had not left it in Cleary's desk. He admitted that he had made such a statement to two men, explaining that he did so because he was being bothered and wanted the report spread that it was not his revolver with which Newman was shot. Fox said he had not asked any of those who were in the Corporation Building at the time of the crime what had become of his revolver, with the exception of Hugh Sheridan, a member of the police force.

Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for the State, expressed amazement at the testimony and exclaimed: "Have you been arrested for perjury?"

"Not yet," said the witness, and the crowd laughed.

Ford was asked to leave the room and Policeman Sheridan was called. Sheridan testified that Ford never had asked him about the revolver. Commissioner Hotchkiss then sent for the Chief and sat him in a chair opposite Sheridan. He then told the two frankly that one of them must have sworn to a lie. Ford looked at Sheridan and Sheridan at Ford, but neither would retract.

Sheridan's Stories Conflicting.

Sheridan told of his actions at the Corporation Building when Newman was shot. His testimony conflicted materially with that he gave at the Coroner's inquest. Commissioner Hotchkiss reminded him that he was under oath on both occasions and remarked that he must have committed perjury at one time or the other. Sheridan, however, refused to change his story today to fit with the story he told before. It was then that Mr. Hotchkiss asked for a conference with the District Attorney.

Josiah Felter, one of the witnesses of the murder, and Frederick E. Newman, father of the murdered boy, were called. Newman was on the stand when the session closed for the day. He said that when he entered the room where his son had been shot he was told that the boy "had only a few breaths left."

"Did you see him?" he was asked.

"The room was rather dark."

"Didn't you touch him?"

"No, I didn't. I turned around and went out of the room."

The inquiry will be continued tomorrow morning.

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NEW $1,000,000 SUIT OVER CUTTER RICHES

Temporary Administrators of Husband's Estate Want Bond Ownership Fixed.

REGISTERED IN WIFE'S NAME

Permission to Erect $20,000 Monument Over Graves—Contest Further Complicated.

The fight for the $1,500,000 estate of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, who was the widow of Henry T. Cutter, the organizer of the Riker-Hegeman drug stores, became more complicated yesterday when the temporary administrators of her husband's estate asked permission in the Surrogates' Court to start a Supreme Court action to determine the ownership of bonds and mortgages aggregating $1,000,000.

The property in question was willed to the widow, who inherited the entire estate of her husband. One will alleged to have been executed by Mrs. Cutter was contested by cousins, and Surrogate Cohalan refused to admit it to probate on the ground that it was evidently created through fraud exerted on the part of certain beneficiaries under the instrument.

The petition presented yesterday by Frank M. Tichenor and J. Joseph McCloskey recites that the bonds and mortgages were security given for a loan furnished by Mr. Cutter, who had the property registered in his wife's name; further, that Mrs. Cutter assigned the property to her husband, but after his death destroyed the assignment papers. They have the bonds and mortgages in their hands, the petitioners recite, and want a determination of what disposition they shall make of them.

Permission was asked, too, to spend $20,000 for a fitting monument for Mr. and Mrs. Cutter.

There is also an application by Seamore Kendall, an executor under one of Mrs. Cutter's wills, to have the Surrogate turn over to him a will dated March 11, 1914, which was submitted as an exhibit in the contest of the will rejected by Surrogate Cohalan. Mr. Kendall recites that he wants this will to offer it for probate.

Under this will $200,000 goes to George Ramsey and $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, both of whom are named as executors with Mr. Kendall. There are bequests of $20,000 each to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Mount Vernon Hospital, the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There is a bequest of $25,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged; also $50,000 each to the City of Newburyport, Mass.; Charlotte Cutter, a niece of the testator, and to Frank M. Tichenor. There are other bequests, and the residue, about $1,000,000, is left to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

DROPS NATIONAL PRIMARY.

President Won't Push Plan, Pomerene Reporting Adversely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Chairman of a sub-committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the feasibility of carrying out President Wilson's plan of nation-wide Presidential primaries, has reported to the President that the sub-committee has reached the conclusion that such primaries are impossible without an amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is understood that in view of this report the President will make no further effort to have Congress to take action in the matter, although resolutions providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment will be offered by individual Senators and Representatives.

The conclusions reached by Senator Pomerene and his associates are embodied in a letter to the President, which points opt that under the Constitution "each State appoints the Presidential Electors in 'such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct,' not as Congress may direct."

"The manifest purpose of the framers of the Constitution," says Mr. Pomerene further, "was to leave the selection of electors wholly with the States. They delegated no power on this subject to the Congress save only to fix the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they should cast their votes. Clearly, the Congress is given no control over Presidential elections by express words, except as above indicated, nor can it necessarily be implied from the language quoted. And if such power is not conferred on the Congress with respect to the Presidential elections, it can hardly be inferred to exist in so far as it relates to the mere choosing of party candidates for the Presidency.

"If there is no constitutional authority for legislation of this character it would seem unwise to attempt to pass it * * * In my judgment the subject of Presidential primaries must be left wholly to the States, or the Federal Constitution must be amended before Congress can act."

TERRE HAUTE MAYOR JAILED

He, with Other Defendants, Failed to Get More Bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Edward Holler, Chief of Police of Terre Haute, who was recalled to the stand in the Terre Haute election fraud case, testified today that evidence had been manufactured for the use of the defense.

In addition to Holler a number of witnesses testified that election Inspectors were instructed by Mayor Roberts to work the lever of the voting machine stand in a position to see how each man voted and use the voting keys when possible.

John Kaney, a Democratic Precinct Committeeman, who has pleaded guilty, testified that he saw Roberts make out and sign an absentee affidavit for a man who was out of the city.

"Wasn't that forgery?" interposed the court. "Of course it was: signing another man's name."

Mayor Roberts, Sheriff Dennis Shea, City Judge Thomas Smith and Street Inspector Alexander Aczel, alias Steel, were to spend tonight in jail, the result of their failure to give additional bonds of $5,000 each on charges preferred by Judge Anderson of attempting to corrupt Government witnesses. Robert presented a bond for the approval of Judge Anderson at the adjournment of court, but consideration was put off until tomorrow.

HEAD OF VICE TRUST FACES COURT TODAY

"Mortche" Goldberg, Indicted in 1913, Caught After Flight to Argentina.

$400,000 A YEAR TO POLICE

Prosecutor Says "Protection" Took Big Share of $1,250,000 Profits of Forty Resorts.

The Vice Trust, which maintained more than forty resorts in this city, controlled nearly 2,000 inmates, divided $1,250,000 a year profits and paid nearly $400,000 yearly for protection to the police, according to information in the District Attorney's office, will be put on trial today, after more than two and a half years, in the person of "Mortche" Goldberg.

Goldberg will be arraigned before Judge Swann in General Sessions to plead to an indictment, found on June 12, 1913, which charges that he was one of the five officials of the trust, the others being his wife, Rosie Goldberg, Louis Barusch, Gussie Cohen, and a man still unnamed.

With the return of the indictments the four disappeared and District Attorney Whitman and James E. Smith, his assistant, were forced to abandon temporarily an inquiry which already had disclosed a trust in vice as thoroughly organized as any industrial monopoly the country ever knew.

Today District Attorney Perkins and Mr. Smith are prepared to resume this inquiry, which was started soon after the murder of Herman Rosenthal by Police Lieut. Charles Becker to show the existence of organized vice under police protection, for "Mortche" Goldberg was picked up by detectives in Harlem on Tuesday night.

After his indictment he had fled to Buenos Aires, whence he could not be extradited; but recently the District Attorney's office heard that he had been seen in the neighborhood of 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, where he was trying to establish a gambling business.

On file in the District Attorney's office is a mass of evidence which will be used against Goldberg. Included in it are the confessions of two former inmates of the trust houses, Nellie Schaefer and Josie Schaefer, whose confessions, investigated by the District Attorney's men, resulted in the indictment of Goldberg and the others.

From their confessions, and from his own investigations, Assistant District Attorney Smith learned that the trust operated fourteen resorts in a single block in Fortieth Street, three in Twenty-fifth Street, more than one in many other streets, and sixteen in Sixth Avenue between Eighteenth and Fortieth Streets. He learned, too, that, to prevent police interference where protection money failed, the managers of these resorts were changed nightly. Thus a detective, returning with a warrant issued on evidence previously obtained, would find a different person in charge of the place and could make no arrest.

He learned that this shifting gave rise to disputes which were settled by a Board of Arbitration, composed of the five officials of the trust who met daily near Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

He learned that the resorts of the trust were open from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M., when the officers visited each house, collected all the earnings, and paid off the inmates, the managers receiving $5 and the women half of their earnings.

He learned that $5 a day pensions were granted in cases of arrest and imprisonment, that refugees were maintained in a hotel in Hoboken and in cottages in Centreville, Sullivan County, to which places witnesses might be spirited out of reach of the District Attorney; he learned that gross receipts reached nearly $400,000 a month, and he learned finally that $30,000 each month went for general police protection, while $1,800 a month was received by policemen on post near the resorts.

All these details of the Vice Trust's business will be brought out at Goldberg's trial, if a way can be found to get them into evidence, and, after nearly three years, Mr. Smith and District Attorney Perkins are hopeful at last that the association of the police with organized vice, if such there be, may be disclosed and ended for all time.

DROP FULL CREW REPEAL.

Republican Senators Determine Upon a Compromise Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Republican Senators in caucus this afternoon rejected the Conkling bill repealing the so-called Full Crew law which was enacted during the Sulzer administration and approved by Mr. Sulzer in pursuance of a secret ante-election pledge. After much discussion a sub-committee composed of Senator Elon R. Brown and Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse was authorized to draft a compromise measure, which will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow.

It was learned tonight that the compromise bill will not provide for the repeal of the Full Crew act, but will open the way for railroad companies to make application to the Public Service Commissions for exemption from its provisions, placing the burden of proof in such cases on the railroad companies.

From what went on in the caucus it was evident that the compromise plan was determined upon as a matter of policy to conciliate the labor organizations, which have conducted a vigorous campaign against the proposed repeal.

SLEUTHS DIVIDE ON ARREST.

Decide to Wait a Little Longer in Child Murder Case.

Detectives working on the murder of Lenora Anna Cohn gathered last night in front of 352 Third Avenue, where the little girl met death last Friday, and debated whether or not to arrest a man they have had under close watch for several days. Some favored immediate arrest, while others thought it best to wait a little longer to permit a few more clews to be run down.

While the detectives were discussing the case a man stopped at the house and asked if one of the tenants was the Argus Press Clipping Bureau. The man was recognized as Alphonse G. Koelble, a lawyer who was retained to defend Hans Schmidt when Schmidt was arrested for the murder of Anna Aumuller. He went up to the offices of the Argus Clipping Bureau on the second floor. When he came out he said he had called on Otto Stengler, proprietor of the clipping bureau, on a matter of personal business connected with a clipping service to which he was a subscriber.

Capt. Gildea, in charge of detectives working on the case last night, said he expected to make an arrest very soon. The police, he said, had abandoned all clews except a series leading to a person familiar with the tenement and known to Lenora Cohn.

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Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses, Dance, Dinner and Evening Gowns and Trimmed Millinery,

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They are prepared to accept orders for the reproduction of any of the models at very moderate cost.

Resinol Soap clears pimply skins

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety

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In precisely the styles, patterns and fabrics most wanted in anticipation of the Easter season. Every Shirt in the collection displays the finest workmanship throughout and is made from our own selection of the highest grade Spring shirtings.

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HEAVY PEAU DE CHINE PURE SILK SHIRTS—Rich soft weaves that represent the most exclusive of all silk shirtings	$7.00	4.95	14.00	27.00
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WHITE AND FANCY PURE SILK SHIRTS—Plain white and self figured white; also many neat fancy stripes of twilled shirtings	$4.50	2.95	8.50	16.00
NEWEST OF ALL MERCERIZED PONGEE SHIRTS—Lustrous and firmly woven; fancy stripes copied from the finest silk shirtings	$2.00	1.45	4.00	7.50
ENTIRELY NEW SPORT SHIRT OF WHITE CHEVIOT—Fine Birdseye weave; new sailor collar that buttons up; half sleeves; lapel pockets	$1.45	1.15	3.25	6.00

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PURE SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Entirely new; in black, white and plain shades. *Regularly 38c pair.* Now 28c
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It is one of over eighty models, newly brought by our fashion expert from Paris as her own luggage, which have made the present Promenade des Toilettes the most extraordinary and the most interesting, as well as the largest we have ever held—a peculiarly notable performance in view of the disturbed conditions abroad.

The Promenade Continued Daily This Week At 11 and 2:30

On This and Following Afternoons The Easter Bride and Her Attendants

will be the closing feature of the Promenade—a cluster of charming new bridal gowns designed especially for the occasion.

Eighth Floor

600 Girls' Spring Coats

Today, Most Attractively Priced

At $5.75 $7.50 $8.50

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As an instance, we shall offer today, newly-made Coats for girls of 6 to 14, in a great number of charming styles and favorite materials and colors, at very interesting prices. Three styles are illustrated.

$5.75 — In checks or blue serge.

$8.50 — Cheviot with satin collar; leather belt.

$7.50 — Covert or serge, fancy pique collar.

Other Girls' Coats in Spring Styles, from $5.75 to $20

Middy Blouses — In 20 different models, $1 and $1.50

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Tea Plates ..... 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, to 35c each
Fruit Saucers ..... 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, to 20c each
Meat Dishes ..... 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, to $3.75
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Special for Today, Friday and Saturday

All Decorated Open-stock Dinnerware, 20% off

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MRS. JEAN HAVEZ BANKRUPT

Cecil Cunningham's Husband Is Her Largest Creditor.

Cecil Cunningham Havez, the actress, wife of Jean C. Havez, composer of "Everybody Works But Father," filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Her liabilities are $2,110 and assets $60 in money owed to her.

She states she owes her husband $1,500 for "labor and services." Other creditors are David Banks, $278 judgment; Arthur H. Laurence, $250 for instruction; Dr. Rice Gibbs, $42 for professional services, and N. Y. Telephone Company, $15.

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HEARST'S A. P. SUIT COMES TO NEW YORK

Justice Benton Hears Argument on Temporary Injunction for California Paper.

ECHO OF BIG EARTHQUAKE

Publisher Seeks to Prevent Association from Disciplining Him for a Violation of Its Rules.

Argument on the temporary injunction obtained by William R. Hearst in February to prevent The Associated Press from disciplining him for refusing to change the style of printing the title of the Oakland edition of The San Francisco Examiner, was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Benton.

If Mr. Hearst wins the injunction will be made permanent; if he loses then he will have recourse to other methods which were outlined by F. B. Jennings, of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, representing the defendant. He may lay his contention before the Board of Directors of The Associated Press, which may declare him innocent of the charges on which the threat to discipline was based, or, finding him guilty, may either fine or expel him as a member of the defendant corporation. If he still considers the results unsatisfactory Mr. Hearst may again apply to the courts for relief. It is contended that he has no standing in court now because he did not first exhaust the other means of having the complaint adjusted.

Samuel Untermyer, for Mr. Hearst, explained to the court that after the big fire in San Francisco the newspapers published there transferred their plants to Oakland, a city separated from San Francisco by a strip of bay. The two cities constitute a single metropolitan district, but they are in different counties. Mr. Hearst continued his Oakland edition of The Examiner. The title was so printed that between the words "Oakland" and "Examiner," in large type, appeared the words "Edition of San Francisco," in smaller type. The Oakland Tribune, the only newspaper in that city holding an Associated Press membership, protested and laid a complaint before the corporation to the effect that Mr. Hearst had no right to use the news furnished by the corporation for his San Francisco paper for publication in another territory.

Mr. Hearst was asked to make a reply to the complaint that he was violating the by-laws of the corporation. His answer was the serving of the temporary injunction. It was stipulated between the plaintiff and the defendant that the legality of The Associated Press should not be attacked in the argument, but Mr. Hearst reserved the right to make such an attack in another proceeding if he cared to do so. The only questions submitted to the court were whether Mr. Hearst had been proceeding within his rights under his membership, whether it was beyond the power of the corporation to dictate to him as to any title he should use for his publications, and if it had this power whether it also had the power to discipline him if he refused to submit.

It came out during the hearing that the annual budget of The Associated Press was about $2,258,000 a year, that 850 daily newspapers were served and that it had 35,000 miles of leased wires. Mr. Untermyer said it would be impossible to build up a rival organization for the reason that a rival would not be able to procure the co-operation of foreign newspapers which would make possible an effective opposition. He said the defendant was trying to stifle competition and to determine for the plaintiff the kind of type he should use and what the form of his publications should be; the next thing the Associated Press would demand would be the right to run the editorial columns.

Counsel for the defendant interrupted to say that Mr. Hearst was trying to deceive the public. Mr. Untermyer replied, sarcastically:

"Oh, we didn't know that The Associated Press was the custodian of the public morals. I thought it was merely an agent organized simply to gather and distribute the news."

Mr. Jennings insisted that Mr. Hearst was bound by the by-laws although he might say that his interpretation of them was different from that of the defendant. He said that Mr. Hearst not only subscribed to the by-laws but also to the charter provisions and was therefore bound by them both.

"We do not claim," said Mr. Jennings, "that Mr. Hearst's intentions were fraudulent. Mr. Hearst and his newspapers followed the natural course after the fire."

Then he said that Mr. Hearst should have later returned to his proper field and not have trespassed on the ground of another newspaper.

S. S. Carvalho, Manager of Mr. Hearst's publications, and Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, sat side by side in the court room and commented amiably on the proceedings.

The hearing will be resumed today.

BOYD SEEKS QUICK PARDON.

I. W. W. Agitator Has Served Two Days of Year's Term.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—Frederick Boyd, the I. W. W. agitator, sentenced last week to a year's term in State prison and to pay a fine of $500 for his part in the strike of 1913, has filed an appeal after being in prison two days.

Prosecutor Michael Dunn is determined to prevent the pardon being granted.

SEEKS REMOVAL OF MARTIN.

Ex-Coroner O'Gorman Files Charges Against Bronx District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The removal of District Attorney Francis Martin of Bronx on charges of perjury and of using violence and insulting language in official intercourse, is asked for in a petition filed with Gov. Whitman by former Coroner William J. O'Gorman of the Borough of Bronx. Ex-Coroner O'Gorman figured as complainant in the proceedings that led to the removal, some years ago, of Louis Haffen as Borough President in the Bronx.

In support of the perjury charge, Mr. O'Gorman declares that District Attorney Martin denied falsely, under oath, before Justice Brady of the Supreme Court, that he had made a wager to convict a man under indictment and that he also had caused material changes to be made in a report by one of his detectives for the purpose of strengthening a case he was prosecuting.

The complaint also charges the District Attorney with subornation of perjury in the case of one Henrietta Annette, who was a witness before the Grand Jury and who, according to Mr. O'Gorman, was told by Mr. Martin that unless she answered a certain question in the affirmative she would be sent to jail for three years, although she protested that what she was asked to testify to was false. The charge is also made that Martin aided and abetted an attorney described as a dummy for Martin, to commit perjury.

In support of the charge alleging the use of violence and insulting language, Mr. O'Gorman declares that Mr. Martin ejected from his office Michael Valiant, an Italian butcher, who came to qualify as a bondsman, and pursued a similar course on March 4 toward Arthur Arnstein, a frail, bodied lawyer, without cause or provocation. District Attorney Martin is a big muscular man who weighs more than 200 pounds.

Another charge is that District Attorney Martin permitted his secretary, John A. Pateracki, to draw $2,000 salary from the city during the legislative sessions of last year and during this year's session he has been spending much of his time at Albany conducting the business of the Albany Reporting Company, which furnishes information regarding legislative measures.

District Attorney Martin, who was at the Capitol today, said he regarded the charges as a joke.

"They are due to hostility incurred by me in the prosecution of white slavers," said Mr. Martin. "When the people learn the source of these charges they will regard them as a joke, too. There is no foundation whatever for the accusations."

The charges were returned today to Mr. O'Gorman to be put in proper form.

FISH KEEPS ON FIGHTING.

Will Demand Scandal Inquiry in New Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—If Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Progressive member from Putnam, can bring it about, there will be an investigation by the Assembly of the rumors that improper influences worked for the passage last week of the direct settlement amendment to the workmen's compensation law. The Republican leaders of the Lower House got John Leo Sullivan, a Republican Assemblyman, from Chautauqua, to apologize from the floor yesterday for having reflected those rumors in a speech which he made in opposition to the bill. On the strength of Mr. Sullivan's apology the leaders proposed to forget the episode. Mr. Fish said this afternoon that he would have a new resolution introduced on Monday night demanding an investigation of the charges.

Mr. Fish himself in the course of the debate on the Direct Settlement bill asserted that the Republican majority was putting it through in response to outside pressure brought to bear by men who had taken retainers from casualty companies. After Mr. Sullivan had offered his apology yesterday, Mr. Fish demanded an investigation and offered to make good his charges before any investigating committee. It is understood that Mr. Fish told the Governor today what he had in mind when he made his statement. Assemblyman Joseph Stadtberg, another Progressive, will be asked to introduce the resolution.

"I have little hope of accomplishing anything," said Mr. Fish today, "but I want to show my absolute good faith and put it up to the Assembly."

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, which has in its custody the concurrent resolution calling for an investigation which was passed in the Senate, met this afternoon, but took no action on that measure, and it is presumed that it will be permitted to die a natural death in committee.

Assemblyman Sullivan intimated today that he would introduce a resolution providing for an investigation by the Assembly Judiciary Committee of the rumors of scandal.

Gov. Whitman has as yet not acted on the direct settlement bill. He sent an emergency message to expedite its passage, and it is presumed that he will approve the measure.

MOOSE DECRY PRENDERGAST

Lose Two Jobs in Queens and Call Controller a Traitor.

The Queens County Progressive Committee held a meeting in Richmond Hill on Tuesday night and got a reply to their demand on Controller Prendergast that he explain why he replaced William A. Beadle, Receiver of Taxes, and Peter L. Meininger, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, by Anthony Moors and Ferdinand Becker.

"I never promised to share the responsibility of my office with any one else, and I never intend to," the Controller wrote. "I expect this administration to be judged by the work that is done and not by the personnel of the men employed to perform the work."

Robert Price Bell, a Flushing lawyer, said to the committee:

"Compared with Benedict Arnold and similar traitors, Prendergast outdoes them. He went to a Republican meeting and said: 'It feels like home again. Thank God, it did not feel like home for us.'"

NO BENEFIT IN BILL FOR W. H. REYNOLDS

Mitchel, Prendergast, and McAneny Explain Marginal Railroad Act.

LAND ALREADY CONDEMNED

Letter to Speaker Sweet Denies Favoritism and Says Bill Is to Permit Joint Operation.

In a letter to Speaker Sweet of the Assembly yesterday Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny, representing the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, vigorously denied that there was any question of favoritism in connection with the city's plan for a Brooklyn marginal railroad which is now before the Legislature in the shape of a bill. So many misstatements concerning the bill had been made, the letter stated, that it was decided to make some explanation.

The letter specifically denied that ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, a close friend of the Mayor, could in any way benefit by the passage of the bill, although it had been stated that the purpose of the bill was to permit the city to acquire certain land in which Mr. Reynolds is interested and to pay him $1.30 a square foot for it, which is said to be in excess of its value. The letter said:

No agreement has been made to pay anybody $1.30 a square foot or any other specified sum for that land. The statement about the price undoubtedly arises from the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at that time, in order to make sure that the price awarded in the condemnation proceedings would not be out of all proportion to the value of the land, with commendable foresight, entered into an agreement with the First Construction Company, in which Mr. Reynolds is interested, that if the award in the condemnation proceedings should be higher than $1.30 per square foot, the city could acquire the land and all improvements on the land at the rate of $1.30 per square foot. If the award is less than $1.30 per square foot, the city will, of course, pay for the land only the amount awarded by the Commissioners.

The object of the bill, the letter stated, is to give the city the opportunity to obtain for this marginal freight railroad which it purposes to build joint operation by all of the Eastern trunk line railroads, by permitting these railroads, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, to organize a joint terminal operating company.

"Without this bill," the letter concluded, "the city might be compelled to commit the operation of this great facility to an individual or a single railroad, as it has the power to do under the present law, with all of the dangers of discrimination and monopoly that such course might involve. It was to avoid the necessity of taking that course, and in order to secure the enormous advantages of equality of opportunity and the maximum of service involved in joint operation by all of the railroads entering our port, that this piece of legislation was put forward. With it New York, and particularly the Borough of Brooklyn, can obtain one of the greatest commercial facilities of the port. Without it may be a long time before the city will feel justified in undertaking the improvement."

Mayor Mitchel denied yesterday that he had offered the Republican leaders of New York and Kings Counties, Samuel S. Koenig and Jacob A. Livingston, respectively, certain patronage in the shape of Magistrates' appointments for their aid in the passage through the Legislature of bills favored by the city administration.

"There was absolutely no question of patronage whatever in my talk with Mr. Koenig and Mr. Livingston," said the Mayor. "They called on me and we discussed the bills before the Legislature affecting the city. They both assured me, as they have time and time again, that they would give their best efforts to obtain the passage of the Coroners' bill, the Purchase bill, the Home Rule bill, the Marginal Railroad bill, the Market bill, and the Board of Education bill, although I believe the latter bill is to be amended. No question of patronage was discussed."

MRS. DUNPHY'S AID ACCUSED

Charges Against Max Niklas, Deputy on Randall's Island.

Charges of neglect of duty and violation of rules have been preferred against Max Niklas, Deputy Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. The charges were made by William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, who was placed in charge of the institution following the suspension of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent, who is to appear before Commissioner Kingsbury today for a hearing on charges of improper care of the feebleminded.

Niklas has been Deputy Superintendent of the institution since Jan. 21, 1903. Last night he said the charges did not interest him, as he had resigned on March 18. Commissioner Kingsbury explained that he had refused to accept the resignation.

The charges consist of two specifications; first, that in 1914 Niklas had intoxicating liquors in his possession on Randall's Island, and, second, that he was repeatedly intoxicated. Niklas was instructed to appear before Commissioner Kingsbury on Friday afternoon.

6,000 INSANE NEED ROOM.

Overcrowding of Institutions Deplored at Albany Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Homer Folk, Secretary of the Charities' Aid Association, in an address before the Mental Hygiene Conference tonight, said that the State should make provision for the care of 6,000 more patients in its various institutions for the insane to prevent overcrowding.

Professor George F. Canfield, President of the Charities' Aid Association, another speaker, said that the State faced a great problem in the increase in the number of the dependent insane.

"The problem," he said, "is not to provide adequate means for the care of the insane, but to diminish the number of insane. We are assured that minds which are on the verge of unsettlement may by prompt treatment be prevented from becoming unbalanced, and that these minds which have already become unbalanced may by prompt treatment be restored to their normal functions."

Dr. James V. May, a member of the Hospital Commission, told what the State was doing for the insane. Last year 3,430 patients were returned to their homes, he said, either cured or mentally benefited, and many were able to resume their former occupations. The recoveries, as compared with the first admissions, amounted to 27.12 per cent. Of the 35,629 patients in the State hospitals, approximately 9,000, or 27 per cent., are not citizens of the United States. This, he said, was not due to any negligence on the part of the State, but inadequate Federal restrictive legislation. Dr. May said that the over-crowding of State institutions had become a serious matter.

MAYO DISPOSES OF HOUSE.

Brooklyn Home of Mrs. Lois Dudley Is Transferred to Lawyer.

Virginius J. Mayo, the New Haven manufacturer, whose dual life and marriage ventures were revealed following the suicide of Lillian May Cook, the Brooklyn girl employed in his factory, has transferred his Brooklyn house at 546 Fourth Street to F. Leon Shelp, a Manhattan attorney. Papers in the transfer were recorded in the office of the Register, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The house is still occupied by Mrs. Lois Dudley, who was formerly employed by Mayo in his New Haven factory. For more than four years she has lived at her present home, which until yesterday was owned and maintained by Mayo. Previous to the revelations following the suicide of Miss Cook, Mayo was known in the neighborhood of the Fourth Street house as Dudley and was supposed to be husband of Mrs. Dudley. They have two children, who live with Mrs. Dudley.

An effort was made to learn if the transfer of the Fourth Street house by Mayo meant that Mrs. Dudley was going to leave Brooklyn, but she said she knew nothing of the change in the ownership of the property. She refused to say whether or not she would continue to live there. Mr. Shelp, the attorney to whom the property was transferred, would not discuss Mrs. Dudley's future plans.

6-YEAR-OLD GIRL ATTACKED.

Brooklyn Police Look for Man Who Followed Her Into Cellar.

Detectives were called in on a case in Brooklyn yesterday which resembled in many respects the case of Lenora Cohn, the 5-year-old child who was slashed to death at 352 Third Avenue, Manhattan, last Friday. The child who was assaulted yesterday was Julia Hawkins, 6 years old, daughter of William Hawkins, a Stock Exchange clerk, who lost his position at the beginning of the war. A young man whom she described as being about 23 years old, smooth shaven, wearing a black derby, a dark suit, and a gray overcoat, followed her to the cellar of the tenement house at 554 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, whose she lived.

When the child's 7-year-old brother ran to the cellar the man escaped. Dr. Curtis, of the Holy Family Hospital, was summoned to examine the girl. Last night detectives went to the vicinity of the Cohn girl's home to inquire if any man answering the description given by the little Brooklyn girl had been seen in that neighborhood previous to last Friday's murder there.

WOMEN ASK AID OF CHURCH.

Mrs. Laidlaw to Plead Cause of Suffrage at Baptist Conference.

Following the action of the Methodist Conference of New Jersey in indorsing woman suffrage and pledging its support, the Woman Suffrage Party in New York intends to begin a campaign to obtain church support for the cause in this State. It is expected the suffrage cause will be presented to the Methodist Episcopal Conference today in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C., will preside, and Mrs. W. Holden Weed will be present to present the cause of suffragism, if the courtesy of the floor is accorded her.

The Woman's Suffrage Party has been invited to send a representative to address the conference of the Baptist Church, which is to be held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, on May 8. Upon the invitation of the Rev. A. H. Shaw of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw is to speak at the meeting. The conference has set apart the entire morning for a discussion of woman suffrage.

SPEAKS FOR WILSON AT THE EXPOSITION

President Himself Hopes Yet to Attend, Marshall Says in Dedicatory Address.

SEES ONE BLOT ON CANAL

But Is Confident Whatever Wrong Has Been Done to Colombia Will Soon Be Righted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Characterizing the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the "crystallization of the dreams and thoughts of genius and talent," Vice President Marshall today spoke at the exposition, and in the name of the President of the United States dedicated the exposition in glorification of the completion of the Isthmian Canal. He said in part:

"In justice to the day, Woodrow Wilson should be here. The office and the man would each fittingly grace this occation. But duty said to him that justice to all the people bade him stay in Washington. You hope for continued peace. Do not forget that he is your greatest peacemaker. May the truth that he seeks your good, rather than his own or your pleasure, lighten the disappointments of this hour. Before the sunset bell shall proclaim the close of this marvel of the twentieth century, the President of the United States hopes to meet you face to face.

"I am sure I express the thought of the President and the hope of the American people when I say that our canal was built not alone for glory or great gain, but with a sincere desire to make the whole world kin. There are two gospels now instead of one. The gospel of good will has been supplemented with the gospel of personal contact. The gospel of good will continues to be supreme, but nothing will help it preach as loudly as those human agencies which eliminate distance, blend languages, and give us sight as well as knowledge each of the other.

"I am quite sure that I am but one of a countless throng in this republic who regret that this altruistic work has a real or seeming defect in the charge of an injustice done a sister republic to the south. Let us not be too much dismayed this day by reason of that fact The American people are wise, and they know he is not wise who is not just. I look with confidence for the early arrival of that good hour when whatever wrong may have been done shall be righted, and when there will be left no drop of bitter water to flow in that channel which unites the seas.

"From the first to the present President of the United States, whenever thought has been voiced upon the subject, that thought has been that we exist for humanity's sake as much as for our own; that we crave friendly relations with all people and entangling alliances with none. While half the world is in a rage indescribable and unutterable, seeking to build monuments out of clay kneaded in a brother's blood, sad-eyed and sober the goddess of our institutions seeks to hold out to a warring world the olive branch of peace."

GOOD PRICES IN JOLINE SALE

George D. Smith Buys Napoleonana —Letters from Sterne.

The sale of Part IV. of the late Adrian H. Joline's library was concluded yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company. One of the high prices of the day was $350 paid by George D. Smith for a collection of autographs and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte and his Marshals, bound in one folio volume. Included in the lot were a letter by Napoleon, signed "Bonaparte," and addressed to his Minister of War, and an interesting holograph letter of the famous Marshal Michel Ney to General Colaud.

A letter of Napoleon to Marshal Grouchy, dated July 26, 1812, dealing with the Russian campaign, also went to Mr. Smith for $135. This same letter brought only $16 in the Teodeberg sale at Anderson's some years ago, showing the increased value of Napoleonana. Mr. Smith paid $153 for another Napoleon letter dated "Quartier General de Milan, 20 Frimaire, Year V.," and addressed to the "Congrés d'Etat."

A collection of autographic material by Sir Walter Scott, including two pages of manuscript notes for his "History of Scotland" and four pages of the proof of the "Fair Maid of Perth," with many corrections in Scott's handwriting, went to Mr. Smith for $100. He also paid $105 for a letter of Lawrence Sterne to David Garrick, asking for a loan of £20, and $127.50 for another letter of Sterne to M. Foley, in Paris, dated Aug. 26, 1764, giving an account of his life. W. R. Benjamin obtained for $125 still another letter of Sterne addressed to "Dear Blake," and relating to domestic affairs.

Autograph manuscripts of a number of "Poems and Ballads," twenty pages in the autograph of Algernon Swinburne, were knocked down to Mr. Smith for $986, and he obtained for $126 a two-page duodecimo letter of William M. Thackeray to William Henry Ainsworth, Jan. 13, 1837, putting off the dinner hour because of his lecture engagements.

The total for the day was $4,060. The grand total thus far is $37,875.

WOULD END WAR EXPORTS.

Methodist Bishop Tells Conference We Could Stop Hostilities.

The war would soon end if the United States would stop the export of munitions to the belligerents, according to Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who spoke yesterday to the New York Methodist Conference, at Park Avenue Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Bishop Wilson spoke in response to a motion for a committee to report on the general state of the country. His remarks were indorsed by the conference, although no resolution was adopted on that subject.

Senior Bishop Cranston presided at the conference. A memorial service was held for these pastors who have died within the past year: The Rev. William Ackroyd, the Rev. C. P. Crandall, the Rev. Dr. William McK. Darwood, the Rev. A. M. Gay, the Rev. E. J. Haynes, the Rev. Edward M. Kniskern, and Dr. William M. Searls.

The conference will be continued through Sunday.

SOCIETY AT SUFFRAGE TEA.

Mrs. Eldon Bisbee Entertains in Honor of Younger Set.

The younger social set was entertained at a suffrage tea yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, of 60 East Seventy-eighth Street, the engagement of whose daughter, Miss Lois Bisbee, to Oliver Harriman was announced recently.

There was a special committee in charge of the tea, on which were Misses Charlotte Delafield, Lois Bisbee, Helen Bacon, Catherine Colt, Margaret Trevor, Katherine Baldwin, Mrs. Everett Shinn, Mrs. H. Pleasants Pennington, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, Miss Eleanor Keep, and Miss Marion Tomkins.

Miss Doris Stevens of the Congressional Union made an address.

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Plain Panama, Milan, or Leghorn Hats, simply trimmed with Velvet or Roman Stripe Ribbon, $3.75 to $7.50.
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Among other features in text and picture
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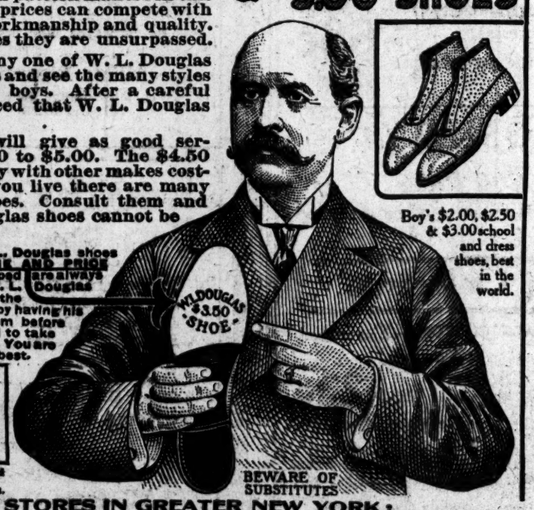

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345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
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JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.
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MEXICANS TO FIGHT AT RIO GRANDE PORT

8,000 Villistas Outside Matamoras Ready to Attack the Carranza Garrison.

HOLD NEARLY ALL BORDER

Plans to Get Sisal from Yucatan Unsettled—American Ship in Trouble at Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Advices reaching the State Department today indicate that the Villista campaign against the border ports of Matamoras and Nuevo Laredo is progressing rapidly. The attack on Matamoras is expected to occur almost momentarily. After capturing Camargo the Villa forces, numbering about 8,000 men, moved eastward along the railroad toward Matamoras on troop trains which passed Reynosa two days ago.

Dispatches to the State Department brought word that General Nafarrete, the Carranza Post Commander at Matamoras, had decided not to abandon Matamoras without a fight. The citizens of Matamoras, supporting the Carranza cause, held a mass-meeting today and decided to organize and aid General Nafarrete in the defense of the city. General Nafarrete has 3,000 men entrenched with artillery and machine guns. Generals Castro and De Lara are en route to Matamoras with reinforcements.

The Villa plan of campaign is to obtain control of the whole border, which will be accomplished when Nuevo Laredo and Matamoras are taken, and then concentrate his campaign against Tampico and block the reported northeast approach of General Obregon's army.

The State Department also was notified today that the Villista forces on the west coast were attacking Mazatlan with indications that they would soon have control of that port.

The State Department was notified today that on March 22 General Carranza issued a decree effective on April 1, providing that textile factories must pay laborers an increase of 35 per cent. in wages.

Official reports from Tampico stated that the American steamer Canfield had been held by the local Custom House there for two days for having obtained clearance in Tampa from the Villa Consul through a mistake, and that the matter had been referred to General Carranza for adjustment.

Secretary Bryan and Secretary Daniels continued today to inquire into conditions in Yucatan, where the sisal crop, upon which American twine manufacturers depend, is imperiled. Delegations of independent twine manufacturers visited the State Department urging that everything possible be done to assure safety and transportation to the crop.

Secretary Daniels said a warship would be assigned to convey money for the movement of the crop, if necessary, but that so far no action had been taken.

Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy, called at the State Department late in the day and was assured that the port at Progreso, Yucatan, remained open and that quiet prevailed in the sisal district. Belated letters received at the embassy, Mr. Barclay said, related to the burning of some sisal owned by British interests.

The Associated Press has received from Merida, Yucatan, under date of March 23, a message signed by a group of foreign consular representatives in that city, repeating the substance of a message sent last night by Ernesto Escalante, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Yucatan, to the effect that conditions in Merida and in the State of Yucatan are quiet. The text of the message follows:

"We request that you rectify the dispatches recently published in the United States concerning occurrences in Yucatan. The Government under General Alvarado has respected life and property and is extending every guarantee to the people. We certify that this is a correct statement, and we send it out in order to quiet the fears of commerce."

BLANCO EXECUTED BY VILLA.

Leader in War on Huerta Put to Death for Joining Gutierrez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—General Lucio Blanco, who has been called the Phil Sheridan of the Mexican revolutionists, because of his dashing qualities as a cavalry man, has been executed by a firing squad of Villista troops after trial on a charge of treason to the Convention Government of Mexico.

The execution of General Blanco took place on Jan. 27 at Aguascalientes, but the facts have been suppressed. General Blanco was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of former Provisional President Gutierrez, and was one of the small group of Cabinet leaders who accompanied Gutierrez when he fled from Mexico City toward the end of January. The others were General José Ysobel Robles, Minister of War, and José Vasconcelos, Minister of Education.

They started for Pachuca, but General Blanco fell behind and was captured by Villistas, taken to Aguascallentes, tried by court-marital on a charge of treason, it being alleged that he had failed to support and uphold the Convention Government, and was led before the firing squad.

This is the second General that has been executed by Villistas for treason since the flight of Gutierrez. The other General was Almanza, who was recently put to death at Torreon.

The execution of Lucio Blanco is interpreted here as meaning that it makes no difference with the Convention leaders how prominent a General may have been in the Convention Government it will not save him if captured after having abandoned the cause of the Convention and actually taken up arms against the Convention Government. Lucio Blanco was one of the foremost generals of the revolutionary movement against Huerta. He was a leading general in the army of the northwest, which was commanded by General Alvaro Obregon, and distinguished himself in the capture of Guadalajara, which was soon followed by the flight of General Huerta.

After the split between Villa and Carranza, General Blanco, after identifying himself with the Convention Government, was made Minister of the Interior. Then he cast in his lot with General Gutierrez when the latter decided to desert the Convention Government, but before reaching Pachuca General Blanco left General Gutierrez's party, saying he was going back to join some of his troops. That was the last the Gutierrez party heard or saw of Blanco.

GIBBONS STIRS SPECULATION.

New Leader for Mexico Thought by Some to be Yturbide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Considerable interest was shown in Washington today over a published interview with Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore in which he approved the Administration's policy of non-intervention in Mexico, declared that Villa and Carranza were a disgrace to their country, and disclosed the fact that another candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, "who is the most worthy and the one who can bring lasting peace," would soon be brought forward. The venerable prelate declined to give the name of this candidate.

The statements of Cardinal Gibbons were made known to Secretary Bryan today, but he declined to comment on them. He said merely that he had no information on the matters mentioned by the Cardinal. The remark of the Cardinal that a new candidate for President of the Republic would soon be brought forward gave rise to much gossip here. It was regarded as significant not only because it came from Cardinal Gibbons but because it fitted in with an understanding in certain circles here in Washington that the Administration had in mind a prominent Mexican who, according to the report in circulation, would receive official recognition from the United States if he could take charge of affairs in Mexico and furnish assurances that his Government would have the support of any considerable number of the Mexican people.

The man reputed to be the Administration's choice is Gen. Eduardo Yturbide of the old Imperial House of Mexico and a near relative of the Prince Yturbide, who was chosen by the Emperor Maximilian to be the heir to the Mexican throne. Gen. Yurbide recently escaped from Mexico when under sentence of death and came to Washington, where he has had conferences with many prominent persons, including some officials of the administration.

The name of Federico Gamboa is also mentioned as a possible choice for the Mexican Presidency. Señor Gamboa was Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Huerta at the time that John Lind, special confidential agent of President Wilson, went to Mexico and made certain proposals to the Huerta Government. He was in Washington recently, and is supposed to have gone from here to San Antonio, to preside over a conference of certain Mexicans of prominence who are seeking to formulate terms for a peace arrangement. He is regarded, however, as a member of the "Cientifico Party," and for that reason is not acceptable to any of the present dominant factions or presumably the Wilson Administration.

ENGLAND AWAITS MORGAN.

Thinks He Can Do Something to Check the Outflow of Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—The expected arrival of J. Pierpont Morgan at the end of this week is eagerly awaited by London financiers, who want international exchange readjusted. Since the trip to America last Fall of Sir George Paish and Basil Brackett the balance of trade has shifted so that America now has the advantage, while before America was heavily indebted to England. The situation has changed so that England finds herself sending gold to America for purchases.

England wants to avoid a flow of gold to America and Mr. Morgan, as purchasing agent for the British Government in America, is expected to have some vital suggestions to meet the new situation.

BALTIC UNABLE TO START.

Held Up by Accident to Rudder—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—An accident to the White Star Line ship Baltic at her dock at Liverpool this morning prevented her from sailing for New York with 200 passengers. The passengers include Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., her daughter, Miss Rutherfurd, and Joseph Harriman.

In the early morning the ship was leaving her dock when she was swung suddenly by the tide and bumped violently into a tug. The Baltic's rudder was smashed and it will take two weeks to repair the damage.

The accident occurred in time to give an opportunity to the passengers to engage rooms in London hotels. The Vanderbilt party booked on the Cymric, which will sail in the Baltic's place.

The crippling of the Baltic held up a great batch of mail.

HOW GEN. SCOTT WON THE HOSTILES

Army Staff Chief Tells How He Subdued Four Renegade Piutes.

SOFT WORDS HIS WEAPONS

Negotiations, He Asserts, Have Relieved a Perilous Situation—All Danger of Uprising Now Averted.

THOMPSONS, Utah, March 24.—Seated at the head of the table, Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, at the little hotel here, entertained four docile and apparently happy Indians at dinner last night. The Indians who had been pursued by a posse headed by United States Marshal Nebeker for two weeks, surrendered to General Scott near Bluff last week.

The Indians were Old Polk, chief of one of the divisions of the renegade Piutes, Tse-ne-gat, son of Old Polk, who is charged with murder; Old Posey, chief of the other division of renegades, and a son of Posey. All of the Indians referred to General Scott in their Piute tongue as their "Good White Father." The General insisted that the Indians were not prisoners, but "just his boys." The Indians showed keen delight when the General insisted that he and the Indians should have a separate table away from the "white folks."

Not a handcuff, not a shackle, binds these Indians, but the tie of genuine regard for General Scott is such that it would probably take a posse larger than that which United States Marshal Nebeker brought to Bluff to drive them from him.

General Scott's story of the pacification of the Indians, told last night, follows:

"We left Washington to come out here to attempt to settle this little misunderstanding on March 3. With me were Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. L. Michie, my aide-de-camp, and Trooper P. R. Randolph of the Fifth Cavalry, my orderly. We reached Thompsons on March 8, and went to Bluff, going by automobile wagon, sleigh, horseback and on foot. At Bluff we learned that Polk and Posey and their Indians had gone to the Navajo Mountains, about 125 miles west of Bluff. We stayed a day in Bluff and then went to Mexican Hat on the San Juan River, twenty-eight miles west of Bluff.

"We sent a friendly Piute, called Jim's Boy, out to tell the Piutes that I wanted to see them. Some of them came in near where we were camped, but it was not until the third day that any dared to come to the camp.

"Posey and four other Indians then came into camp. We talked a little through a Navajo interpreter. It was in the evening, and I just asked them how they were. I told them I did not feel very well and did not want to talk to them until the next day. They helped us kill a beef, and we gave them a good meal, the first they had had for weeks. They were poorly clad and we gave them some blankets. Posey and his men did not have any weapons, but I have reason to suspect that they had hidden them in the rocks nearby.

"The next day Polk and Hatch and about twenty-five others came in to see me. I asked them to tell me their troubles. They said the cowboys had come in the daylight on horseback and surrounded them, shot their children and wounded a squaw. They said they did not like the cowboys. It seemed they had previously had troubles with the cowboys.

"Then I told them some of my troubles. I told them I didn't think they would like to have their children chased by soldiers and cowboys all over the mountains and killed. I didn't try to push matters with them. I told the agents to see that they had provisions and blankets for the rest of their people and for their squaws and children. I told them that after they had thought matters over I wanted them to tell me what they wanted to do about it. They talked together and then said they wanted to do just what I wanted them to do.

"Then we sat down in a circle and I said: 'The Marshal wants you, and you and you,' indicating Posey, Polk, Hatch, and Posey's boy, 'to go with him to Salt Lake. The rest of you can go back to your people and go to the reservation with the agents. Is that all right?'

"They said it was, and further they said that if I said so they would all go to Salt Lake. Then we broke camp and all rode ponies back into Bluff. We rode ahead and let the Indians follow us. They have never been ironed or shackled, never have been led to believe they are prisoners. They never tried to get away. Why, I don't believe we could get rid of them if we tried. At night they have slept together and nobody has stood guard over them.

"They are perfectly harmless now. All the Indians are satisfied. The whites are over their scare and there will be no more trouble from this band of Indians. These Indians are just children, easy to alarm and sometimes hard to appease. They had worked themselves up to a pitch where they were getting very dangerous. They were attempting to get a large band of Navajos to join them in an outbreak. Where they were camped in the wild broken country near the Grand Canyon they would have been mighty hard to dislodge. It would have taken a large force of cavalry, two regiments, probably, to subdue them, and it would have cost the Government $25,000 just to get the soldiers in here."

None of the four Indians talks English. Through an interpreter, Tse-ne-gat, or Hatch, said he was not guilty of any crime. When asked about the Mexican he is accused of killing, he said: "The Mexican was my friend. We camped together. I did not kill him. Why should I kill my friend?"

ASSEMBLY PASSES TAX BILL

Indorses Whitman Measure, Which Is Denounced as a Grab.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Whitman's tax bill passed the Assembly today by a vote of 91 to 48, five Republicans voting against it. Its passage in the Senate is considered assured by Republican leaders, although many amendments await the measure.

The bill turns over to a tax commission the supervision of all assessments and takes from the Controller's office the collection of the corporation tax. It will legislate out of office the present State Tax Commission, which is headed by Thomas F. Byrnes of Brooklyn, against whom the Governor made bitter attacks in his campaign speeches last Fall.

The passage of the bill was marked by bitter attacks by Democrats on the program of the Governor. Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith read from the Governor's first message to the Legislature a paragraph urging strict enforcement of the law which requires competitive examination as a prerequisite to holding State jobs, and then pointed to a section of the tax bill providing for appointments to the new department from the "Classified Civil Service."

"This is the greatest blow at Civil Service this Legislature has ever seen," asserted Mr. Smith. "The term 'Classified Civil Service' is nothing but an attempt to deceive. Every position in the new department may be filled without reference to examinations or requirements.

"This is an office grabbing measure, coated over with a sorry veneer of reform. It means that you can transfer the men who now do the work to exempt classification and fire all the Democrats."

The Republicans who opposed the bill were: Brennan of Kings, Gillett of Yates, Graves of Erie, Murphy and Tallmadge of Suffolk.

ROOSEVELT CALLED ON SHIPPING BILL

Senate Committee Wants Colonel to Explain His Charges Against the Administration.

ATTACK MADE IN MAGAZINE

Said Wilson and Bryan Acted "in Interest of Certain Foreign Firms" to Buy Interned Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate activities for and against the Administration's Ship Purchase bill has turned its attention to Theodore Roosevelt, desiring to be informed concerning statements made in an article by the Colonel on "The Need of Preparedness" in the April number of the Metropolitan Magazine.

Chairman Walsh today telegraphed to Colonel Roosevelt an invitation to appear before the committee next Saturday morning and explain his statement in the article that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan advocated the bill "in the interest of certain foreign business firms," so as to obtain from Congress the "power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents, although this would be an offense to the other belligerents."

"Colonel Roosevelt is not immune from the service of a subpoena any more than any other private citizen," said Mr. Walsh. "We do not anticipate, however, that the Colonel will object to coming. The time will be fixed to suit him, although it has been fixed tentatively for 10 o'clock Saturday morning."

In his telegram to the Colonel Mr. Walsh quoted from the Colonel's article as follows:

"To judge by their actions, President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have believed that their conduct in preserving a tame and spiritless neutrality would somehow put them in a lofty position. It was neutrality of their type which 1,900 years ago was practiced by the Scribe and the Pharisee. * * * If neutrality is really nothing but neutrality between right and wrong, it thereby becomes action against the right. * * * The plain fact is that, while a neutral nation may profit by remaining neutral, yet, even although its attitude may be the only one possible, it is never an attitude that adds to the moral dignity of the nation. * * *

"President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have fallen into the not uncommon error of believing that bad faith in the performance of neutral duties may be offset by weakness in asserting neutral rights. They have vociferated high-sounding platitudes about peace and morality in the abstract, while not venturing to say one word about the violations of The Hague conventions by Germany at the expense of Belgium.

"They have failed to see that American merchant vessels have honest manifests and that any use of a dishonest manifest is severely punished, they have side-stepped in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents, although this would be an offense to the other belligerents, and, as has been well said, would have amounted to purchasing a quarrel with every ship, and yet, while thus again and again falling short in the performance of their duties as neutrals, they have failed to stand up effectively for our neutral rights when these have been menaced by the scattering of mines in the North Sea and by the establishment of the 'war zone' around Britain, and in many other ways."

The committee today heard the testimony of two men in the publishing business, without learning anything about the Ship Purchase bill. The witnesses were Cortland Smith of the American Press Association and E. W. Mayor of the Newspaper Service Association. They said that their services had carried no hing relative to the Shipping bill, as legislative matters were outside their field.

PRESIDENT VISITS McADOO.

But Could Not See Son-in-law, as Latter Had Fallen Asleep.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The condition of Secretary McAdoo was said tonight to be entirely satisfactory. He rested well last night and his convalescence is progressing in an orderly way, although slowly.

President Wilson visited the home of his son-in-law this morning, but did not see him. Mr. McAdoo had fallen asleep before the President's arrival, and Mr. Wilson asked that he be not disturbed.

ASSAIL CENSUS BILL.

Reformers See in It a Menace to Merit Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The plan of the Republican State organization for a fat patronage killing in connection with the State census will be frustrated if Gov. Whitman heeds a protest lodged with him today on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association. The protest is directed against the Sage-Thorn bill, which provides the machinery for the enumeration. The bill now is before the Governor for final action.

The bill provides that census enumerators, clerks, and assistants shall be appointed in the discretion of the Secretary of State, without examination. The Civil Service Reform Association, in a letter signed by George T. Keyes, its Secretary, asserts that the passage of the Sage-Thorn bill involves an attempt on the part of the Legislature to usurp the functions of the Civil Service Commission.

"Approval of this bill," Mr. Keyes writes, "would establish a precedent which would lead future Legislatures to attempt to supersede the Civil Service Commission and classify positions."

The Governor is asked in the letter to veto the bill.

WILLIAMS GOES FOR A REST.

Service Commissioner Expected Back at Work in a Few Days.

Commissioner George V. S. Williams, whose attack on Gov. Whitman on Tuesday at the Public Service Commissioners' hearing was attributed to ill-health, was not at his office yesterday.

It is understood that he is in Lakewood for rest, but will be back at work in a few days.

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This Pre-Easter Sale for Men & Women

Think of It!---9,868 Pairs of

Slightly Imperfect 'Walk-Over' High and Low Shoes

The factory rejects,—samples,—and accumulations in today's sale will compel the attention of everybody

Women's $3.50 to $5 High and Low Shoes today at $2.25

Men's $3.50 to $6 High and Low Shoes today at $2.45

Really, not another word need be said, for the headlines alone are sufficient to pack our Shoe Department within a few minutes after store-opening time today. THE FAME OF THIS PARTICULAR MAKE OF FOOTWEAR IS WORLD-WIDE. Millions of people wear these shoes, and from actual experience know how good they are.

By special arrangement with the makers—The George E. Keith Co.—we get the factory Rejects, Samples and Accumulations each season. And this year we were fortunate in getting nearly 10,000 pairs of these shoes to sell before Easter.

The event is bound to be a whirlwind success, for every man and woman certainly is thinking of new footwear for Easter wear.

These shoes are classified as "slightly imperfect" in the factory, but the imperfections are not worthy of serious consideration. As a matter of fact, in most cases, you will find it difficult to detect any actual hurts. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES THESE SHOES ARE AS GOOD AS ANY THAT CAN BE BOUGHT AT $3.50 TO $6. The system of inspection in the "Walk-Over" Company factory is very strict, and shoes with even the slightest faults, which would be overlooked by most makers, are immediately put to one side and classified as "slightly imperfect."

AND "THE BIG STORE'S" GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY PAIR TO GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR.

The shoes will be arranged on special tables for your quick and easy selection. Practically the entire Shoe Department will be given over to this event.

Because of the sensational nature of this sale, no mail, phone, C. O. D. or approval orders will be filled. *A Final Word to Everybody:* Come Early!

Women's $3.50 to $5 (Slightly Imperfect) "Walk-Over" Shoes Today at $2.25

Daintiest, smartest and newest high and low styles. Up-to-the-minute models in button and lace style shoes; plain and fancy colored tops. Also a wonderful choice in OXFORDS, PUMPS and COLONIALS in Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf, Tan Russia Calf, Suedes, Kidskin and White Canvas. All sizes and widths.

Men's $3.50 to $6 (Slightly Imperfect) "Walk-Over" Shoes Today at $2.45

Extensive variety of handsome and latest lasts and styles in high shoes and Oxfords.

Leathers include Tan Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Kidskin. ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS.

This Greatest-of-All Sales of This Kind Will Be Inaugurated at Store-Opening Time Today, Thursday

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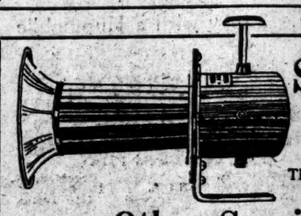

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This Horn is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it—The most practical warning signal on the market.

This horn can be attached to any make or size of car. It is operated by a mere slight pressure of the hand or elbow, and gives a loud and distinct sound. This horn requires no batteries; the adjustable bracket fits practically any make car. Length over all, 10½ inches; diameter of bell, 5 inches; finished in black and nickel; EVERY HORN GUARANTEED.

Other Specials for Motorists

Electric Vibrating Horns—complete with wiring and push button; special at $1.95

Storage Batteries—6 volts 60 amperes; length, 6¾; width, 7½; height, 8 inches; absolutely reliable; special $6.75

"Off-An-On" Tire Tools—for all Clincher tires; you can change a tire in 3 minutes without exertion; just move the wheel 85c

License Pad Pockets—front or rear; choice, at 18c

Mobiloil—per gallon, special, 65c; 5-gallon cans $2.75

Havoline, Monogram, or Polarine Oils—light, medium or heavy; choice, gallon, 55c; 5-gallon cans $1.95

Spark Plugs—Mosler, Blue Tops, Standard, Conicals; ½-in. or ⅝ A. L. A. M.; choice, today, at 19c

"All-in-One" Priming Spark Plugs—make your engine start easy; at 69c

Just a Few "Ford Specials"

Rubber Mats—at .75c
Fan Belts—at 19c
Hub Caps—at 9c
Radiator Hose Coupling; 3-ply, set of 3 39c
Ford Gasoline Gauges 95c
Steering Rod Boots; set 45c

Cook's Transmission Lubricants; "the health of your gears." Demonstrated here.
5 lb. cans 65c 10 lb. cans $1.25 25 lb. cans $2.95
Cotton Waste: 1 lb. 14c 10 lbs. 1.30 25 lbs. 2.75

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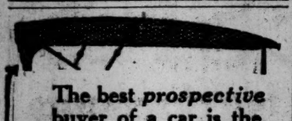

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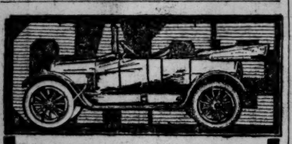

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WANDERERS GET HOCKEY PRIZE

Montreal Team Again Defeats Quebec at St. Nicholas Rink.

Although the Quebec hockey team took a decided brace last night, and played the Wanderers of Montreal to a standstill during the greater part of last night's game at St. Nicholas Rink, the Montreal players won the game by a score of 15 to 12, and the two nights' play by a total score of 27 to 18. The Canadian professionals played for a prize of $2,500.

The Quebecs began last night's game six goals behind and they started right in to make up the lost ground. Their skating and teamwork showed a decided improvement, and in the very first period they outplayed the Wanderers and finished the period by a score of 6 to 5. McDonald and Joe Malone of the Quebecs showed an abundance of speed, and their accurate shooting and passing kept the Quebecs in front.

The Wanderers woke up in the second period, and Roberts and Prodgers each scored a couple of goals in rapid succession. Then Quebec came back, and, with Marks at wing, they skated rings around the big Montreal players and finished the second period in the lead by a score of 9 to 11. It was fast hockey all the way, with so much scoring that it was difficult to keep track of the count.

The combination play of both teams was much better than the defense and the game was a continuous performance of lightning fast dashes down the rink, spirited scrimmages, hard drives, and splendid skating.

Moran, Quebec's injured goal tender, was in the game, and was far below his usual standard.

As far as last night's match was concerned, it was any one's game right up to the end, when the Wanderers rallied, and three goals in rapid succession by Roberts, Prodgers, and Hyland broke the tie and put the Montreals in front. This, with the big lead they gained on Tuesday night, gave them undisputed honors in the post-season series between the three Canadian teams.

Marks of Quebec furnished many of the spectacular moments of the contest. With his great speed and ability to dodge and turn and glide backward with as much speed as if he was going ahead, the Quebec wing had the Wanderers chasing him in desperation. The thing that counted in this game, however, as in Tuesday night's game, was the Wanderers' team work and accurate shooting. The wing shots of Roberts, who led in the scoring, and Hyland and Prodgers were skillfully played.

Toward the end of the game the play became rough, and several of the players were ruled off for slashing and tripping. The game was witnessed by a big crowd, which at times became worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the thrilling scrimmages which took place every few minutes in front of both nets. The line-up and summary:

Wanderers.	Position.	Quebec.
McCarthy	Goal	Moran
Prodgers	Point	Ritchie
O. Cleghorn	Cover Point	McNamara
Baker	Centre	Smith
Roberts	Left Wing	Malone
Hyland	Right Wing	McDonald

Goals, First Period—McDonald, Quebec, 2:55; McNamara, Quebec, 3:10; Baker, Wanderers, 4:17; Prodgers, Wanderers, 8:37; Roberts, Wanderers, 10:40; Malone, Quebec, 13:00; Hyland, Wanderers, 13:29; Malone, Quebec, 16:53; Ritchie, Quebec, 17:05; McDonald, Quebec, 18:43; Roberts, Wanderers, 19:23. Score—Quebec, 6; Wanderers, 5.
Second Period.—Roberts, Wanderers, 1:36; Roberts, Wanderers, 8:14; Prodgers, Wanderers, 8:40; Prodgers, Wanderers, 7:32; Malone, Quebec, 8:50; Ritchie, Quebec, 12:35; Marks, Quebec, 13:42; McDonald, Quebec, 15:36; McNamara, Quebec, 17:56. Score, Quebec, 11; Wanderers, 9.
Third Period.—Hyland, Wanderers, 3:49; Roberts, Wanderers, 7:33; O. Cleghorn, Wanderers, 10:05; Ritchie, Quebec, 10:38; Roberts, Wanderers, 12:04; Prodgers, Wanderers, 15:30; Hyland, Wanderers, 19:53.
Substitutes—Wanderers, Don Smith, O'Grady; Quebec, Marks, Walsh, T. Smith.
Penalties—D. Smith, 3 minutes, tripping; Hyland, 3 minutes, slashing; Tom Smith, 3 minutes for tripping; Marks, 5 minutes, talking to referee; Roberts, 3 minutes, hooking; Prodgers, 3 minutes for slashing.
Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Assistant referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of periods—Three of twenty minutes each

700 SEE GOLF MATCH.

Mrs. Barlow Defeats Mrs. Hurd on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24.—The semi-final round in the women's event of the thirteenth annual united North and South amateur golf championship today developed the keenest match in its history. Uncertain in its outcome from start to finish, the round between Mrs. Roland H. Barlow of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh held the attention of a gallery of not less than 700 people.

The strain of the contest was apparent on the players as the match neared its end with a crisis on the sixteenth green, where Mrs. Hurd lost her lead through an indifferent 7, halving the seventeenth in a lucky 4, and losing the eighteenth 3 to 6, where her third shot made a trap and a bad lie, which cost her the two strokes which would have halved and carried the match further on.

Mrs. Barlow moves forward to play Mrs. W. J. Faith of the Wykagyl Club, who recorded a fine win from Mrs. J. Raymond Price of Pittsburgh. Two up at the turn, Mrs. Faith was 1 down at a later stage coming home, but she squared the match and finished 2 up with winning scores on the seventeenth and eighteenth.

In the championship consolation Miss Myra B. Helmer of Midlothian lost a keenly contested match to Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield. Mrs. M. P. Gardner of Hackensack, who defeated Mrs. H. H. Van Cleef of Dutchess, survives in the fourth division. She plays Mrs. J. P. Williamson of the Wyoming Valley Club for the trophy tomorrow.

In the fifth division Miss Grace Farrelly of Englewood lost by 2 and 1 to Mrs. Donald Parson of Youngstown.

NEWS OF THE ATHLETES.

To walk from Boston to San Francisco to "train" himself for the Panama-Pacific Exposition Marathon race is the intention of P. M. Coyne, an athlete who runs under the colors of the Holy Cross Lyceum of this city. Coyne proposes to first compete in the Boston A. A. Marathon on April 19, and proceed from the Hub to California. He expects to make his return expenses on the way to the coast by singing, or in any other way possible. He invites any runners or walkers to accompany him, and seeks information regarding the best route to take.

The outdoor athletic season will be inaugurated by the Monument City with its annual meet at Celtic Park on May 8. A fifteen-mile race for amateurs will be the feature. It is likely that several professional contests will be added to the program. Charles Poree, winner of the Brooklyn to Sea Gate Marathon, has entered the fifteen-mile run. Poree's year of unattached running has expired but he is still undecided as to which club he will become a member. The College Point boy had a talk with some Millrose A. A. authorities yesterday, and it is possible the Irish-American A. C. will lose their prize.

Harry Cohn, the former Irish-American A. C. athlete, now coach of the Colby College track and field men, broke his left arm in two places while giving a pupil some pointers in the college gymnasium on Tuesday. Word to this effect was brought here yesterday by one of Cohn's athletes, Matty Golden, who is here on his Easter vacation. Golden is a former Irish-American A. C. and Thirteenth Regiment representative.

In an effort to stimulate interest in track and field athletics among working boys who attend the evening high and trade schools of New York, the Irish-American Athletic Club yesterday offered the winner of the various championship events at the evening schools' meet in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tomorrow night a year's free tuition under its trainer, Lawrence Robertson. The proposition was made to John Nicholson, Principal of the New York Evening High School, Director of the Evening High and Trade School championship, by Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American A. C. Athletic Committee.

English Fox Hounds Arrive.

Ten couples from the famous Grafton pack of English foxhounds arrived here yesterday on board the steamship Kasson, consigned to L. Ed. Renwick. They were hunted through the Oxford country last Winter, of which Lord Portsmouth was formerly Master of Foxhounds. They are all pedigreed hounds and bear a certificate from the Association of Masters of Foxhounds of England. Inspectors from the Department of Agriculture were on hand, and each hound was carefully examined before they were permitted to leave the pier. They all got a clean bill of health and are now kenneled at the Little Riding School. Yesterday afternoon several American Masters of Foxhounds looked them over, and it was the consensus that they were among the best which have ever been shipped to this country.

Durland's Patrons In Polo.

The team captained by Archie Kenny won the polo game last night at Durland's Riding Academy. These sides were made up of patrons of the academy. As the teams were fairly evenly matched a close game was the result, with the score 6 to 4. The first half closed with the winners behind one point, but as soon as play was resumed they soon went ahead, and while the Whites played hard polo, they could not overtake a lead of two goals, which their opponents made early in the period. The silver cup presented by the Durland company in the jumping class was won by E. Rohlig's Timber Wolf. Ambrose Preece's Nomination was second, with Mrs. Hess's Grey Bird third. The cotillion ride was led by Charles T. Krauss.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TOURNAMENT DATES

Rumson to Again Hold an Invitation Competition This Season.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, issued yesterday an official list of tournaments, sanctioned by the organization, which will be held within the confines of the metropolitan district in 1915. There also is included in the list the national tournaments.

The list reveals the fact that three tournaments will be held which have been hitherto unannounced. On May 13, 14, and 15 the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside will run off an invitation affair. A change has been made in the dates for the National Golf Links of America. Instead of the week following the national amateur championship, this club at Shinnecock Hills will hold forth the week previous, Aug. 19, 20, and 21, furnishing an excellent opportunity for amateurs to tune up for the classic at Detroit.

The Rumson Country Club, which has not been the scene of tournaments for years, will re-enter the tournament field, having been assigned Sept. 16, 17, and 18 for its time. The list follows:

April 22-24—Country Club of Lakewood (Spring.)
May 13-15—Oakland Golf Club, invitation.
May 20-22—Garden City Golf Club, invitation.
May 28-31—Tuxedo Golf Club, invitation.
June 2-5—Metropolitan amateur, Apawamis.
June 9-10—Eastern open, Shawnee.
June 10-12—Westchester championship, Wykagyl.
June 10-12—New Jersey State championship, Essex County.
June 15-8—National open championship, Baltusrol.
June 17-19—Nassau Country Club, invitation.
June 21—Father and Son, Sleepy Hollow.
June 24-26—Fox Hills Golf Club, invitation.
July 8-9—Metropolitan open, Fox Hills.
July 15-17—Sleepy Hollow Country Club, invitation.
Aug. 16-21—National Links, invitation.
Aug. 28-Sept. 4.—National amateur championship, Detroit.
Sept. 6-11—Women's national championship, Onwentsia.
Sept. 16-18—Rumson Country Club, invitation.

Metropolitan Club Loses at Squash.

The Squash Club defeated the Metropolitan Club in a series of seven matches yesterday on the former's courts by 5 matches to 1. The Metropolitan's lone victory was scored by L. Hine, who won from J. S. Terry in straight games at 15—9, 15—12. In three of the Squash Club victories extra games were required to reach a decision. Bell forced W. H. Van der Poel in three hard games, but weakened in the end. S. B. French made matters interesting for G. W. Abbott, and Wheeler developed unexpected strength against Alan Corey. The summary: D. R. Noyes, Squash, defeated Mr. Mackay, Metropolitan, 15—9, 15—8; W. J. Knapp, Squash, defeated E. B. Schley, Metropolitan, 15—5, 15—7; W. H. Van der Poel, Squash, defeated Mr. Bell, Metropolitan, 15—7, 13—15, 15—9; Alan Corey, Squash, defeated Mr. Wheeler, Metropolitan, 15—7, 11—15, 15—9; L. Hine, Metropolitan, defeated J. P. Terry, Squash, 15—9, 15—12; E. von Gerbig, Squash, defeated E. Schley, Metropolitan, 15—7, 15—13; G. W. Abbott, Squash, defeated S. B. French, Metropolitan, 15—5, 5—15, 15—7.

Beecher Story Denied.

The rumor-starter was working again yesterday when a story came from Brown's Wells, where the Brookfeds are practicing, that Beecher had jumped from the Giants to the Ward outfit. The usual denials came thick and fast, but bore more emphasis than usual.

Central Park Teams In Polo.

Two teams from the Central Park Riding Academy played polo last night for a special trophy, donated by one of the patrons of the school. The match was the feature of the regular Wednesday night musical ride, and was one of the hardest games of the indoor season. The intense rivalry between the two sides was responsible at times for no end of rough riding and an occasional broken stick. But it was all taken in good part and the referee was lenient, with the result that there were no penalties inflicted on either side. The score was 8 to 5, in favor of the Reds. At half time each side had three goals. On resuming the score was again tied. The winning points were all tallied within five minutes of the final whistle. The winning team, after the match, was publicly presented with the cup. It is the first prize to adorn the new polo room, which has been recently added at the Central Park Riding Academy.

The potato race, after an exciting finish, was won by Mrs. G. A. Wood. O. W. Coleman led the musical ride, at which there were over thirty couples.

Cornell Crews on Water Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 24.—Having broken up the ice between the Cornell boat house and the inlet channel proper, two combinations of Cornell oarsmen went out on the inlet today for the first practice on the water in three weeks, and for what is hoped to be continuous outdoor training. A squad of about fifty 'Varsity candidates went to work early cutting a channel through the ice that surrounded the boat house so that a clear way could be obtained for rowing. They succeeded in opening the channel out to the lake. The two first 'Varsity combinations were boated as follows:

Bow, Terriberry; 2, Bird; 3, Worn; 4, Andrus; 5, Moir; 6, Cushing; 7, Welles; stroke, Cellyer.

Bow, Morgan; 2, Ellms; 3, Fernow; 4, Calder; 5, Lund; 6, Stahl; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Brooks.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

A director for freshman athletics according to the system in vogue at Harvard is urged in a football editorial in the Columbia Alumni News of this week. Meeting some of the critics of football for Columbia, the News states that intercollegiate football when it attains the standard set at the Cambridge university, draws out hosts of students for general participation in the sport and requires the training of the freshmen.

Columbia swimmers are hard at work preparing for the two championship meets in the round robin series with Yale and Pennsylvania to decide the intercollegiate league title. Coach Kennedy had all his veterans in the tank yesterday and seemed particularly pleased with the relay. "Hal" Vollmer, former P. S. A. L. star, and mainstay of the Columbia team all season, is at his very best form and is counted upon to take first in both the 100-yard and 220-yard events against both the Ellis and Quakers. The Blue and White meets Yale at the N. Y. A. C. next Thursday, and Pennsylvania at Princeton on April 17.

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He will tell you that the Hupmobile motor is a wonder—a glutton for hard work.

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NEWARK REFUSES INDIANAPOLIS TEAM WITH DEPLETED RANKS—NEWS OF BOXERS

BROOKFEDS GET TWO INDIANAPOLIS STARS

Transfer of These Men and Defection of Others Shatter Champion Nine.

NEWARK DOESN'T WANT IT

P. T. Powers Says Entire Team Must Be Transferred—Shift of Managers and Players Likely.

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 24.—Telegrams today to William Phillips, manager of the Indianapolis Federal League Baseball Club, in training here, said all of the Indianapolis players will be transferred to the Newark Federal Club in the league with the exception of Benny Kauff, an outfielder, and Cy Falkenberg, a pitcher. These two, it was said, would be sent to the Brooklyn Federals. Phillips left for New York tonight to confer with league officials. The Indianapolis Club is now engaged in Spring training here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—Receivership proceedings against the local Federal League baseball club to be heard in the Supreme Court this morning were dropped, following the decision of the stockholders' meeting last night to sell the franchise to the league, after the league agreed to assume all indebtedness of the club.

It is planned to use the park, upon which the local corporation has a five-year lease, as an amusement park. The league agrees to pay the rental price for the first year, $4,500. The local magnates have an option to purchase the land within five years at $76,000. The ground, it is said, has been appraised at $150,000.

An effort will be made to retain W. H. Watkins, business manager of the club here, to manage the amusement park.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Peace between the Kansas City Club and the Federal League was declared today when, after a stipulation entered into by the parties in dispute had been filed in the Circuit Court, Judge Baldwin issued an order declaring there was no necessity for a ruling on the temporary injunction which the club had prayed.

Work on the schedule will be rushed, according to President Gilmore, and a meeting, probably in Pittsburgh next week, will be held to adopt one of the various drafts provided by the Schedule Committee. At this meeting also the accounting between the league and the Kansas City Club will be taken up and in all probability settled.

President Gilmore declared that Manager Phillips would continue at the head of the champion Indianapolis team, which is to be transferred to Newark in place of the team restored to Kansas City, and that Manager Stovall probably would remain at the head of the latter club. He qualified this statement, however, by saying that various trades were contemplated which might cause a general shift, and that these trades were expected to settle questions regarding Players Cullop, Bradley, Shaw, and Maxwell.

Mr. Gilmore said that every arrangement between the league and the Indianapolis Club regarding the withdrawal of the team was satisfactory to both sides. He said it cost the league about $55,000 to settle the claims of the Indianapolis stockholders.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—John Kling, the baseball catcher, when shown a Chicago dispatch saying he might succeed George Stovall as manager of the Kansas City Federal Club, said he would not play baseball this year.

NEWARK CLUB BALKS.

Will Not Accept Indianapolis Club with Stars Taken Away.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Developments here today tended to complicate matters and gave rise to what may appear to be a new bone of contention in the Federal League camp. Patrick T. Powers, who, with Harry F. Sinclair, is now in possession of a franchise, today declared that unless the Indianapolis club is turned over intact to Newark he and Sinclair would not accept the team.

It is understood that the Brooklyn Feds have claims on at least two of the Hoosier Feds, and Powers says that the deal for these players, believed to be consummated, must be nullified, or the team will not be acceptable. The two players mixed up in the deal are Benny Kauff, the outfielder, and Cy Falkenberg, the pitcher and former Cleveland American Leaguer.

From Marshall, Texas, came word late today that Manager George Stovall, in charge of the Kansas City team, had been wired by President Gilmore to come to New York immediately. Stovall is expected to reach New York in time for the Federal League session at the Hotel Biltmore on Friday. It is understood that at this meeting the final plans for placing a team in Newark will be made.

Stovall left "Germany" Schaefer in charge of the Kansas City men at Marshall. It was stated that Schaefer is now slated to manage the team to be placed in Kansas City next season, and that Stovall has been called to play first base for the Indianapolis team, to replace Charles Carr, who has not been offered a contract for this year. This arrangement is understood here not to mean that Manager Phillips of the champion Indianapolis team would be supplanted.

Powers made it pretty plain today that he was perfectly satisfied with the Kansas City squad at Marshall and that he would prefer to have the Indianapolis team switched to Kansas City if he could have the men originally allotted to Newark. Indianapolis besides being without Kauff and Falkenberg, is also suffering because McKetchnie and Campbell, both regulars on the championship team, are classed as hold-outs. Powers, however, is patiently awaiting the meeting on Friday, when the matter will be thrashed out. It is believed here that a general transfer of players is being contemplated by the league heads.

Umpires to Announce All Players.

John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, gave out this statement last night:

"The National League will inaugurate a new system of announcing the official batting order of contending teams in all championship games this year. Heretofore the umpires have limited their official announcements to the batteries of both teams and to any changes that might be made in the usual batting order of either club.

"In consequence of a request that an official announcement of the batting order of the teams be made to the press prior to the start of games, President John K. Tener has promulgated a rule making it incumbent upon the umpire in chief himself to announce, or have it done by a megaphone man, the official batting order, names of players, and positions they play, just as they are obtained from the managers or Captains prior to the start of a game. This announcement will be made after the other usual details prior to the start of a game have been completed, and will be the last word of the umpire before calling 'Play.'"

Results of Baseball Games.

At Princeton—Princeton, 3; Gettysburg, 2.
At Washington—Catholic University, 4; Maryland "Aggies," 1.
At Annapolis—Naval Academy, 13; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Fordham—Fordham First Team, 5; Second Team, 2.
At Columbia, S. C.—Lafayette College, 8; South Carolina, 1.
At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 3; Washington Americans, 1.
At Durham, N. C.—Trinity College, 6; Vermont, 2.
At Valdosta, Ga.—Indianapolis Federals, 13; Mercer University, 6.

NAVY "ROOTING" BARRED.

Unnecessary Talk in Middies' Baseball Games Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 24.—The midshipmen were mute this afternoon during their game of baseball against the nine of West Virginia Wesleyan, as a consequence of the order of the Superintendent of the academy that neither in the field, on the side lines, nor on the bench were the navy lads to utter an unnecessary word. For years the navy players have made use of a continuous and generaly senseless chatter while in the field, their idea being that it infused life into the playing. Thoroughly disgusted with the practice, Supt. Fullam issued orders to suppress it, and this afternoon about the only thing a midshipman said on the field was to call out who should take a fly.

Apparently the change in the custom did not detract from the midshipmen's playing, for they won their opening game by 13 to 0.

YANKEES' BATS BUSY.

Pound Out Sixteen Hits Off Savannah Pitchers for Nine Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 24.—The Yankees hit three Savannah pitchers in all directions here this afternoon and again scored an easy victory over the local representatives in the South Atlantic League. The final score was 9 to 5, four of the home team's runs coming in the last two innings, when Warhop eased up under a big lead. Manager Lipe's team contained fewer Yankees than in the opening engagement Saturday, but he found it necessary to borrow Hartzell and Daley for his outfield. Schwert went behind the bat for Savannah in the fifth inning as Short, the local backstop, was suffering with a sore arm.

The New Yorkers picked up a total of sixteen hits, only two of which were good for extra bases. Lute Boone was the batting star for the Yanks, with three singles and a double in five times at bat. A fast play by Lipe in the seventh inning prevented Boone from getting a perfect record with the bat. High, Cree, Cook, Aragon, and Sweeney treated themselves to two hits apiece. The contest was featured by an abundance of double plays, with the home boys starring in the double execution four times. Willie Zimmerman of the Bronx, a brother of the noted Heinie Zim, took part in three of these plays and distinguished himself generally in the field with a total of nine accepted chances and no errors.

Manager Donovan worked three of his pitchers—Keating, Caldwell, and Warhop—each for a three-inning spell. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York.....0 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 1—9	16	1	
Savannah ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2—5	9	2	

Batteries—Keating, Caldwell, Warhop, Nunamaker, and Sweeney; Springman, Whitfield, Camnitz, Short, and Schwert. Umpires—Messrs. Donovan and Cole.

YOUNGSTERS PITCH WELL.

Dell and Smith of Superbas Blank Long Branch Cubans, 8 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 24.—Weak hitting, which seems to be characteristic of the average Cuban ball player, was responsible for their inability to score a run in today's game with the Superbas, who continue to keep up their winning streak. Score: Brooklyn, 8; Long Branch Cubans, 0. Notwithstanding the visitors made a quartet of errors, they gave their usual snappy defensive exhibition of the national game.

The most pleasing thing to Manager Robinson was the work of Pitchers Dell and Smith. They not only pitched grand ball, but at the same time showed the effects of the coaching of Jack Coombs, who has been drilling the youngsters every morning in the many tricks of the popular pastime outside of pitching.

The weather was so cold this morning that Manager Robinson excused the players from practice.

Harrow Sparrow, business manager of the New York Americans, notified Manager Robinson tonight that Capt. Huston and Colonel Ruppert would accompany the Yankees to Daytona for the four days' series which starts Saturday next. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'tz, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b	4	1	1	15	0
C'sh'w, 2b	2	4	1	0	3
Z.Wh't, lf	4	1	3	2	0
Hum'l, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Myers, cf	4	1	2	1	0
McG'n, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, ss	3	0	1	1	2
O'M'a, ss	2	0	0	0	2
Z'm'n, rf	4	0	1	2	0
McG'y, c	3	0	2	4	0
M.Wh't, c	1	0	0	1	0
Dell, p	2	0	1	0	1
‡Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	8	15	27	10

CUBANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. C'vo, lf	4	0	1	3	0
J. C'vo, cf	4	0	0	4	1
Viola, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Pad'n, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Hingo, 2b	3	0	1	2	5
Gong'z, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
B'ando, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Rem'ds, ss	3	0	0	2	5
Tonez, c	2	0	0	2	0
J'nez, c	1	0	0	0	0
Munoz, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	3	†23	18

*Batted for Munoz in ninth inning.
†Getz out; hit by batted ball.
‡Egan batted for Dell in fifth inning.
Errors—T. Calvo, Bernando, Tonez, O'Mara, Dell.

Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	—8
Cubans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Padron, Cutshaw, Dell, Smith. Two-base hit—Hingo. First base on errors—Cubans, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cubans, 4; Brooklyn, 11. Double plays—Romanach, Hingo, and Viola; Gonzalez, Romanach, and Viola. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Daubert, Cutshaw, (2,) Wheat, (2,) Myers. Hits—Off Dell, 1 in five innings; off Smith, 2 in four innings. Bases on balls—Off Munoz, 7. Struck out—By Dell, 8; by Smith, 1; by Munoz, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Coombs.

Columbia Wins Practice Game.

Columbia's baseball nine defeated Manhattan College on South Field yesterday by the score of 4 to 2. Coach Andy Coakley of the Blue and White arranged the game, which was the first of the season for both teams, in the nature of a practice contest. Both colleges were quick to seize the chance for a real limbering up on the open field. The game went seven innings, and some good batting and fielding was displayed by both teams. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbia .....1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4	9	2	
Manhattan .....0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2	4	1	

Batteries—Columbia: Smith, O'Neal, Lane, and Allen; Manhattan: Farrell, O'Connor, and Nolan.

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does the trick. It is highest grade mineral grease and Dixon's selected flake motor graphite, the only form of graphite that will not ball-up or pack under pressure. It covers the bearings with a durable, oily veneer that keeps metal from metal and lets graphite ride on graphite.

Dixon Lubricating Chart sent free upon request.

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Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

MARLIN GIVES FISH FRY TO THE GIANTS

Then Second Team Hits Trail for New York, Playing en Route.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 24.—There were two reasons today why Manager McGraw called on the Giants for only one practice. One was a fish fry at a near-by river, something Marlin gives annually for the ball players; the other was that it was a windy, chilly, disagreeable day. Frequent as unsuitable days have been this Spring, the Giants are not immune to them, and there would not have been a game anyway. The players are complaining much of the bad weather this year, and Christy Mathewson says that between the winds, the rains, and the cold it has been the worst training weather he ever experienced. Arthur Fletcher says it's fine weather for flying kites.

However, today's session was unusually long. It lasted from 10 o'clock until 1, and the players practiced batting. McGraw kept them pegging away until all their thoughts turned to the clock. The batting practice included a lot of bunting. Two squads practiced this branch of stick work simultaneously. The Giants in the last three days have shown decided improvement in batting, but how much of that is real improvement is difficult to gauge because of the backwardness of pitching arms caused by the weather conditions.

What is regarded with one exception as the strongest Giant second team McGraw ever sent away from a training camp left tonight for Northern Texas and Oklahoma. It was made up of Bescher, Piez, and Robertson, outfielders; Holke, Grant, Kores, Brainard, and Beatty, infielders; McLean and Wendell, catchers, and Stroud, Cook, Chalmers, Williams, Hnenkel, and Scull, pitchers. Eddie Grant will not only play second base but manage this aggregation. This year Thorpe goes North as a regular until Burns is back in the fold. Red Murray has been returned to the first team from the second and has the call over Bob Bescher, who is with the second team and will go to St. Louis if the latter club ever comes to a decision about paying the big outfielder what he demands. Rube Marquard was relieved to learn that he had not been sentenced to the second team after all.

BRONX WANTS BASEBALL.

Board of Trade Votes Unanimously on Question of League Team.

That the Bronx is enthusiastic for a baseball club was very evident at last night's meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade, which was attended by more than 300 members. Billy Gibson addressed the meeting, and told of his efforts to have an International League club transferred to that locality, only to have the project blocked by President Hempstead of the Giants. Mr. Gibson stated that he did not think that Mr. Hempstead really understood the situation in the Bronx, and asked the Board of Trade to use its good offices in converting President Hempstead to its cause.

When the question as to whether the Bronx wanted a baseball club was put to a vote it was carried unanimously. Bronx business men believe that a baseball club would be a big boom for that prosperous section of the city, and they are willing to back it. Mr. Gibson told the members of the board that if the permission of the New York club could be obtained for that locality, he was sure that he would be able to obtain an International League franchise. He referred to the Jersey City club.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Trade and Commerce, of which James Breckinridge is the Chairman. This committee will meet on April 8, when the board will take up the question of the Bronx territory with the New York club.

COLGATE IN JERSEY CLUB.

International League Team Getting Local Stockholders.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League announced yesterday that Colonel Austen Colgate of Jersey City had become a stockholder in the Jersey City Baseball Club. Colonel Colgate is an enthusiastic fan, and, with other prominent Jersey City manufacturers, has decided to become a baseball club owner. Mr. Barrow stated that within a few days he would announce other stockholders in the newly organized club.

It is known now that the club will be backed almost entirely by Jersey City men. This will promote a local interest in the club which it has not enjoyed for several seasons. The naming of George Wiltse as manager is a popular choice. The Jersey City players who have already signed are Catcher Reynolds; Pitchers Verbout, Rogers Salmon, Shears, Thompson, Tuero, and Reiger; Infields Charley O'Leary, Art Bues, Barry, Curry, Pearce, and Arthur, and Outfielders Eschen, Farrell, and Barney.

The Jersey City park is being renovated for the opening of the season, and within a short time the players will be ordered to report for preliminary practice. The scale of prices has been changed, and all the grand-stand seats will be 50 cents, with box seats 75 cents.

President Barrow stated that the schedule meeting of the league would be held in this city some time next week.

BASEBALL BILL BLOCKED.

Tie Vote Keeps Sunday Measure in Committee Week Longer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—An effort this afternoon to get out of the Codes Committee of the Assembly the McElroy bill, providing for Sunday baseball, resulted in a tie vote of six to six. The vote of Assemblyman Brennan of New York against the bill blocked the right of the New York City delegation to carry the fight to the floor of the Assembly. Assemblyman Flamman of Kings was absent and as he is understood to be for the measure, it will probably come out of the committee next week.

Those for the Sunday ball measure were Dewitt of Ulster, Mitchell of New York, Burke of New York, Aranow of New York, Callahan of the Bronx and Bacher of Kings.

Those against: Knight of Wyoming, Bulcher of Onondaga, Brennan of New York, Chase of Columbia, Everett of St. Lawrence and Parker of Niagara.

A. A. to Play 154 Games.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Club owners in the American Association voted by telegraph today on the adoption or rejection of a schedule for the coming season, submitted to Thomas M. Chivington, President of the association, yesterday. The schedules, as drafted by Mike Cantillon of Minneapolis, A. F. Timme of Milwaukee, and George Tebeau of Kansas City, calls for 154 games. It is proposed to start the season on April 16, it was said.

Large Entry for Princeton Meet.

Eight hundred high school athletes from public and private schools will take part in the fifth annual interscholastic indoor games, under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New York at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The entry list this year is the largest in the history of these games, and all the public and private high schools in the city are represented. Every athletic star in high school circles has entered and officials expect that some fine national records will be lowered. The school scoring the largest number of points, ways to count, will receive a point trophy. The scoring will be on the 5, 3, 2, and 1 point basis.

AMATEURS BOX POORLY.

Lack of Skill Predominates in Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships.

Lack of skill marked the preliminaries in four classes of the Metropolitan boxing championships which were held last night at the New York Athletic Club. The contestants, and there were many of them, showed every peculiarity of the boxing game, except the one that is essential to interest in the sport, the manipulation of the gloves in a scientific manner. Most of the preliminaries were crude exhibitions which served only to impress the spectator with how little the performers knew about boxing. For the most part the bouts were wild melées of unscientific blows, some few of which landed, but nearly all the swings were wild or ineffectually placed.

There was one pronounced exception, however, and that was in the exhibition between O. Anderson and W. F. Sorenson. The latter won, but only after a hard struggle in the one bout which aroused real applause from the spectators. Anderson had previously won a bout from T. Xarhakis and though it took only one round it was not an easy win by any means. When he faced Sorenson Anderson was somewhat fatigued, but for all that he gave his opponent a hard tussle. The summary:

158-Pound Class.—Al Kaufman, Trinity Club, defeated Howard V. O'Leary, Hamilton Lyceum, in three rounds; judge's decision. O. Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated Thomas Xarhakis, Greek-American A. C., in one round; referee's decision. W. J. Sorensen, Trinity Club, defeated O. Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., in three rounds; judges' decision. John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated F. Goodrich, East Side House, stopped by referee in second round. Al Kaufman, Trinity Club, defeated G. Gruendler, Union Settlement, in three rounds; judge's decision. George Bory, East Side House, defeated Edward Carter, Sumner Avenue Baptist S. S., in two rounds; referee's decision.

175-Pound Class.—W. Spengler, Union Settlement, defeated Arthur Wallot, in two rounds, referee's decision; Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, defeated William Logan, New West Side A. C., in one round, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class.—Joseph L. Lilly, Knights of St. Antony, defeated J. V. F. Richter, Bronx Church House, judges' decision; C. Nack, Union Settlement, defeated Henry Garsh, Educational Alliance, in three rounds, judges' decision; J. L. Lilly, Knights of St. Antony, defeated Fred Rizzo, Welton A. C., in one round, referee's decision.

108-Pound Class.—M. Herbert, Union Settlement, defeated Mathew Kautzler, East Side House; stopped by referee in first round. Samuel Battet, 92d St. Y. M. C. A., defeated John Curran in three rounds, judges' decision; M. Herbert, Union Settlement, defeated John Curran, East Side House, in three rounds, judges' decision.

500 Entries for Evening H. S. Games

There have been 500 entries made for the indoor championship games of the Evening High and Trade Schools of the City of New York, to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tomorrow night. In addition to the regular events, there will be two special races: Seventy-first Regiment special, 300-yard handicap run, and a two-mile handicap bicycle race. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second, and third in all events.

WOMEN FLOCK TO WILLARD'S CAMP

Johnson Favorite in Betting—Few Seats Sold for Havana Fight.

HAVANA, March 24.—Warm weather today gave Jack Johnson and Jess Willard the first opportunity in several days to work in the open air in training for their battle for the world's heavyweight championship on April 4. Both pugilists drew crowds of people who were anxious to see them at work.

Willard trained at Miramar in the presence of 500 spectators, a third of whom were women. Many tourists were among those who watched the challenger do an hour and a quarter's hard work at the pulleys, punching the dummy, throwing the medicine ball, and boxing twelve rounds. He faced John Pentz for three rounds, Walter Monahan four, and Jim Savage five, and later wrestled with Tex O'Rourke.

Willard has developed a good straight left. His wind is only fair. His sparring partners landed freely today, and, despite the fact that they are smaller men, the challenger was easily thrown off his balance in the clinches. Willard hits a terrific blow when he lands, but is still far from a finished boxer. Without defending himself, he took punishment about the head and body, apparently not being discomfited. During the morning Willard did six miles of road work.

Johnson likewise took a six-mile run this morning. The champion boxed nine rounds with Bob Armstrong, Colin Bell, and Dave Mills without intermission. Willard took a minute's rest between rounds while he was boxing. Johnson's partners are huskier and more experienced than those of the challenger.

Johnson declared that he could fight today if necessary, and said that in another week he would be in perfect condition.

Americans have begun to bet in favor of Johnson, offering small sums at 11 to 5. Thus far there is only a fair demand for seats at the championship fight. Harry N. Frazee, principal backer of the bout syndicate, arrived here today and took personal charge of affairs.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is here on the yacht Wayfarer, visited both training camps today. He is planning a large party for the big battle.

Ritchie to Box at Benefit.

Willie Ritchie will appear at the Fairmont Club tomorrow night at the benefit for the unemployed of the Elevator Constructors Union. Ritchie will one of the stars of the show, and will box a four-round exhibition with Benny Leonard. Billy Gibson has donated the use of the club for the cause.

VIEWLAW'S LINCOLNSHIRE.

First Big Race of British Turf Season Won by 6 to 1 Choice.

LONDON, March 24.—Viewlaw, the favorite, won the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first big event of the British flat racing season. Lord Annandale and Polycrates were second and third, respectively. Twenty-three horses ran.

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,500 sovereigns is for three-year-olds and upward, and was run over the straight mile course. The betting was 6 to 1 against Viewlaw, 8 to 1 against Lord Annandale, and 100 to 7 against Polycrates.

Round Robin Polo at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 24.—The round robin polo tournament for prizes offered by Mrs. Harry Tainter was won by the Greens, who proved to be a very aggressive team, and were on the ball all the time, their team work being a very important factor in their scoring. The Yellows, who have been winning most of the games, never struck their stride. It was the fastest and best polo seen in Aiken this season. A large crowd witnessed the games, among whom were Mrs. Alex. Brown and children, Mrs. H. C. Brokaw and children, Mrs. Harry Tainter, Miss Hunt, Rev. Monroe Royce and family, Miss Rose Dolan, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mrs. E. W. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. Stone and several motor parties from Augusta. The line-ups:

Yellows—No. 1, Harold Hayes; No. 2, F. Ambrose Clarke; No. 3, Walter Phelps; back, H. C. Brokaw.

Greens—No. 1, D. W. Gaston, Jr.; No. 2, R. Bullock; No. 3, L. J. Hunt; back, R. Allison.

Whites—No. 1, Walter L. Geodwin; No. 2, Earl W. Hopping; No. 3, Alexander Brown; back, Edgar Leonard.

First three periods—Greens, 4; Yellows, 2½. Second, three periods—Greens, 4; Whites, 1. Third, three periods—Yellows, 3; Whites, 2½. Highest net score—Greens, 4½, Harry Taintor, referee.

Army Polo Team Wins.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—With an allowance of 4 goals by handicap, the second division army team had no difficulty in defeating the Portland, Ore., four in the second round today for the Polo Association cups, on the Burlingame Field, winning by 10 goals to 4½.

Reich and Smith Not Matched.

Al Reich and Gunboat Smith have not been matched as yet, notwithstanding reports heard frequently in the last three days in boxing circles. Negotiations have been going on between Max Blumenthal, Reich's mentor, and Jim Buckley, who directs Smith's pugilistic affairs, but so far only a tentative agreement for a bout has been reached, with no date or place decided on.

After his bout with Dillon in Milwaukee, Smith will return, and there are good prospects that a match then will be clinched with Reich. Blumenthal believes the time has arrived when Reich should be following the trail of the big game, and wants to match the former amateur heavyweight champion with the best. Jim Coffey would be as acceptable to Reich as Smith.

Britton and Lewis Tomorrow.

Jack Britton's boast that he is as good as any lightweight in the world in ten rounds will be put to the test tomorrow night, when he boxes Kid Lewis, the English lightweight, in the main bout of the 135th Street Athletic Club's show. Lewis has recently returned from Cuba, where he beat Frankie Mack of New England in twenty rounds.

REICH PUTS PELKY OUT IN THE THIRD

Brooklyn Boy Qualifies for Bout with Jim Coffey at Fairmont A. C.

Al Reich, the big Brooklyn boxer who has been clamoring for a match with Jim Coffey, easily proved his right to a match with the Irishman when he knocked out Arthur Pelky in the third round of their bout at the Fairmont A. C. last night. Reich's showing surprised even his friends, and the fact that he put the big Canadian away in three rounds, while Coffey took four to do the same trick, indicates that he is entitled to a match with Coffey. The bout last night was a case of age and experience against youth and ability, and youth triumphed.

Reich was a trifle taller than the Canadian, and although both boxers weighed in at 206 pounds, there was a vast difference in their style of boxing. Pelky worked his famous crouch throughout the bout, while Reich stood straight on his feet, and his rangy build gave him some slight advantage, and he outboxed Pelky. Pelky in the first round spent his time studying the style of his youthful opponent, and in the second round changed his cautious tactics by aggressively boring in, but his blows, although they landed heavily on the Brooklyn boxer and shook him up considerably and cut his face open, seemed to lack that real steam necessary for a knockout.

It was not until the third round that Reich saw the opening that led to the end of the bout. Early in this round Reich swung his life to Pelky's jaw and dropped him for the count of nine, but when the big Canadian got back on his feet he started off at a whirlwind pace and in the fast exchange of blows that followed landed frequently on Reich. But his rally was short lived, and Reich cut loose and drove Pelky across the ring and into a corner. There he rocked him back and forward on the ropes with a dozen swings to the jaw, and finally the Brooklyn boy swung the terrific blow that sent Pelky down for the count of ten.

Benny Leonard of New York easily defeated Joe Goldberg of Rochester in the ten-round semi-final. Leonard was too fast for the up-State boy, and outboxed him throughout the bout.

Cross and White at Weight.

Leach Cross and Charley White are down to weight and fit for their ten round engagement tonight at Madison Square Garden. Cross, after two weeks' preparation, feels certain of victory, and after a light workout yesterday in the gym weighed in at half a pound below the required notch. White will come down from Rye Beach early this morning ready to weigh in at 133 pounds at 6 o'clock this evening.

DALY WINS AGAIN.

New York Billiardist Takes Tight Hold on First Place.

CHICAGO, March 24.—John Daly of New York beat Charles Merin of Chicago 50 to 47 in 85 innings in the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament. Daly is in the lead for the title, which will be decided tomorrow night. He is the probable winner of the trophy.

August Kieckhefer of Milwaukee defeated Charles Ellis of Cleveland 50 to 37 in 66 innings. Kieckhefer ran ten and Ellis six.

In tonight's contest Lloyd Jevne of Salt Lake City defeated John Rahman of Minneapolis, 50 to 36, in 63 innings. Each had a high run of 4.

Local Winners with the Cue.

Two games were decided yesterday in the handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament for the Canfield Trophy, at Canfield's Billiard Academy, Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and Martin Gatchell maintained his lead in the race for first prize. He won his fourth victory from P. Berger, who attempted to concede a handicap of 70 points. The score was 140 to 130. In the evening Stewart Gow failed in his attempt to give Charles B. Clark a handicap of 90 points, and lost by the score of 90 to 95, in thirty-eight innings.

George F. B. Clarke added another victory to his list in the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament, at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, when he defeated George T. Moon, Jr., in the tenth game, by the score of 250 to 92, in thirty-three innings.

Joseph M. Millette, a Brooklyn amateur, last night defeated Charles Matthews in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament, at the Brooklyn Academy, by the score of 225 to 184, in forty-eight innings.

Pumpelly Dislocates Knee.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Harold A. Pumpelly of Owego, N. Y., a prominent Yale athlete, dislocated his knee while sliding bases in the first outdoor practice today of the Yale baseball squad.

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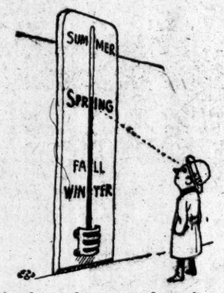

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NEW YORK, THUSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

OUR LUCK.

Commercially we are a lucky people. Instances of it abound in our economic history. But not since 1879, when a crop failure in Europe put an unexpected premium on American grain, enormous exports of which suddenly reversed the balance of trade, stopped the outgoing of our gold, and saved the experiment of specie resumption against Wall Street's gloomy forebodings—not since that economic miracle has there been such a piece of luck as the coincidence now to be noted. War has cut Europe off from her customers in Latin America, the trade goes begging, and the United States for the first time in its existence as a power in commerce has the banking equipment needed to finance the exchange of goods directly in dollars instead of pounds sterling. Hitherto what trade we did with Latin America was largely settled for in London. The English pound was the basis of exchange. The English banker's bill was the instant medium. The value of goods bought and sold between the United States and Latin America was translated first into pounds and then into dollars. It was very awkward.

Our trade is now released from that handicap. Under the Federal Reserve Bank act national banks may establish branches in foreign countries and the Federal Reserve Banks are empowered to deal in "acceptances" arising from the export or import of goods and "to purchase and sell in "the open market either for or to "domestic or foreign banks or individuals, bankers' bills, cable transfers, and bills of exchange." That is to say, the United States now has banking machinery as accommodating to foreign trade in the term of dollars as London's is in the term of pounds. Hence the advent of what bankers call "dollar exchange," which is something altogether new in international commercial experience. It is an instrument we have hardly begun to use at all. Its potentialities are yet to be imagined. This reform of our banking system was the result of agitation, persuasion, experience, and failure covering many years. That it was accomplished at last on the eve of a war which should put all of our European competitors temporarily out of the race for international trade was purely accidental in point of time. It was sheer luck.

English observers perceive our immediate advantage perhaps more clearly than we see it ourselves. J. M. KENNEDY, writing in the February number of The Nineteenth Century, says the Federal Reserve Bank law is not yet completely understood in the United States. The distractions of the Home Rule controversy had prevented English statesmen from seeing all of its bearings at the time of its enactment, and now, of course, they cannot think of such things at all. It is evident to English bankers, however—

> that the highest banking abilities in the United States are proceeding to take advantage of the measure in such a way as to tighten the grasp of the Northern upon the Southern republics. In other words, when the war is over, and every European country emerges from it financially weakened—an inevitable result—we in particular will find ourselves confronted with a serious rival on the other side of the Atlantic. Whatever else happened, it was felt that our banking system was safe from attack. We had such large surpluses of years past that we were enabled to finance the development of our own oversea possessions and of many foreign countries. We shall not be able to resume these operations, at least on the former scale, for a few years.

It behooves the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the United States to improve their opportunity without loss of time—the bankers to provide the exchange facilities, merchants to explore the Latin-American markets, and manufacturers to form their output to the special requirements of these waiting customers. It is not safe to assume that Europe will be outside the competition for years to come. On the contrary, it may be argued that when the war is over European competition, by force of necessity, will be harder and keener than before. It was sheer necessity that forced English traders into South America one hundred years ago, NAPOLEON having closed their Continental outlets.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

The Agricultural Department reports that the prices "paid to producers" of farm products rose 2.5 per cent. during last month. That is in addition to an increase of about a billion dollars previously reported, and is an increase of about one-half more than the usual increase at this time of approaching exhaustion of stocks and preparation for a new crop.

That the next crop will be enormous is indicated by everything that is known, and is emphasized by the distribution of the planting. The planters of cotton who in other years have been unable to limit their production by agreement with each other have this year planted grain on acres which cannot raise cotton for the next crop unless they are replanted. This gives the planter this year a double chance. He can let his grain grow while he watches the cotton market, and can harvest the grain or replant to cotton if the price is an inducement.

The demand for guncotton and khaki has created a demand for cotton such as there was no ground in experience for expecting, and the largest crop ever grown will be sold at not the lowest prices known. It is almost like finding money for the South, which has wailed amid an abundance which it persisted in considering a calamity. To fill the cup of the farmer to overflowing it must be added that his labor costs are about as much cheaper as his crops are dearer to the buyer, and that there is the abundance of help which the cheapness implies. Who would not be a farmer in these days?

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

The country's exports in February rose substantially a round 100 millions above any previous February's, while the imports fell 23 millions below last year's. The effect of both changes was to give our foreign trade an excess of exports over imports, on merchandise movement alone, of $173,604,366, against $25,375,369 in February, 1914. The maximum February foreign credit previously was $83,004,381. The futility of settling such credits in gold appears from the actual gold imports in February of $12,726,492. That was a fourfold increase of gold imports, and yet a mere drop in the flood of accumulating foreign debts to us. How abnormal this is even at a time of remarkable trade movements appears from the figures for the eight months of the fiscal year, including February. The impression given by the February figures that our exports are enormous disappears before the fact that their totals for the eight months are smaller than in either 1914 or 1913. But the decrease of imports was on an even larger scale, so that on the total movement there is an increased balance in favor of this country of about 100 millions above either year. That is good, but not so good as it might be. The true test of good trade is a volume which is both large on the combined movements inward and outward, and is well balanced and symmetrical on both sides the account. In this case the totals are comparatively small, and the balance is excessive. The debits are larger than our foreign customers can readily pay, and larger than we can afford to let accumulate indefinitely. The account cannot rest on its present basis.

There are entries missing from the record of merchandise movement. Our balance is larger than appears, for two reasons. We are not spending our usual amounts for freights, passenger fares, tourists' expenses, interest upon our debts abroad, and other entries in our invisible payments. Secondly, we are not running up our debts abroad as usual, on account of foreign capital imported. Usually the invisible balance is against us by some hundreds of millions a year, there being a wide variance in the estimates. But now we are lenders upon a comparable scale. There is one item of $70,000,000 lent to Canada, which ordinarily she would have borrowed in England. There are a half dozen national borrowers here, perhaps to a total of $200,000,000. We must do a great deal of this or stop trading. That is what England did when she went to war. She stopped lending and the world stopped payments to her, except ourselves. On one single debt to London this city paid $3,000,000 above its face obligation and preserved its credit. If we would not see our credit impugned and our trade checked like London's we must lend the money to buy with, or, what is the same thing, we must sell on credit.

That is something very different from financing the war by absorption of long-term investments in the shape of national loans. The terms on which we will take securities of either long or short maturity are different from those on which we will sell our goods. Our profits on our sales ought to exceed any interest inducement and ought to be repeated several times a year. It is true that we can sell our crops only once annually, but there is no limit to what our factories can produce in the present state of calm domestic trade and relative idleness. Last Saturday 100,000 tons of goods left this port, and yesterday was announced a loan of $15,000,000 to Argentina. There was no connection between the two facts, but each is representative of its class. We are selling goods, not investing abroad. We are lending the money to buy with, and we shall be ready to sell again before the debt falls due. England learned that she must lend to be paid. It is necessary for us to learn that we must buy if we would sell.

POLAND, SERBIA, ARMENIA.

Worse than the plight of Belgium is that of Poland. The men of Belgium have not been drafted into hostile armies to slaughter each other. The heroic Belgian Army and Government, all that is left of them, are sheltered by the Allies, and the Belgian nation is fed by friendly peoples. Devastating tides of war, after the first invasion, have not yet swayed back and forth over Belgium, causing untold woe to the civil population. Poland has been exposed to the pitiless brutalities of war without its mitigations.

Serbia, torn by three wars in succession, is in worse case than Poland. Despite her superhuman repulse of the Austrians in the dead of Winter, the little nation lies helpless before another avenging army and the added horrors of pestilence in many forms.

The plains of Armenia swarm with fugitives fleeing from the Turk. All able-bodied men in Armenia have been dragged to Turkish battlefields, while in the snow-clad highlands and valleys the women, the children, and the aged are dying of starvation by thousands.

Belgium still suffers. All the agencies of relief for that unhappy land have not sufficed, but they are well known. Relatively few know of the headquarters in this city of the Armenian Relief Fund, at 354 Fourth Avenue, or of the Polish Relief Fund at 265 Central Park West. The Red Cross Society, with national headquarters in Washington, is doing all it can for these stricken countries as well as for Serbia, whither sanitary experts will soon set forth to stamp out the plagues under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation. But for Serbia, Poland, and Armenia more funds are urgently needed.

PRZEMYSL.

The significance of the fall of Przemysl is not in the number of the captured garrison, large as the figures have grown since the first news of the Russian victory. It is not chiefly in the strategic value of the fortress which furnishes the key to the occupation of Galicia by the Russians. It is in the fact that for the first time in this war an army of the Dual Alliance has surrendered.

THE SORROWS OF WORDS.

It was not in the Elysian Fields or the Happy Isles, or in any other Abode of the Blessed; it was in some barren and rectangular field where the souls of departed grammarians and precisionists spend their eternity in trying to make amends for their misdeeds and the tortures they have inflicted on their various languages; but, wherever it was, two old friends of ours, Trend and Consensus, approached each other and each noted the gloom on the other's face.

"I know what is worrying you," said Trend, sympathetically. "But "cheer up; remember the aphorism, "'To be great is to be misunder-"stood.'"

"I have remembered it all the days "of my life," groaned Consensus, "but it is a deceptive comfort. It "really rests on the idea that some "day you will cease to be misunder-"stood. That has never come about "in my case. The misunderstanding "of me is becoming incorporated in "the language, and in thirty years "you will see me imbedded in the "dictionaries as meaning the ma-"jority opinion, when I have never "meant anything but the whole "opinion, the unanimous opinion."

"To the hades of pestiferous gram-"marians with your sorrows," retorted Trend, suddenly becoming angry. "Your griefs are feather-"weight to mine. I was born for no "other purpose than to express the "outline of a sea-coast; yet even "people who ought to know better "insist on using me as a synonym for "Tendency. Tendency is an old "friend of mine, and I haven't a "word to say against him; he has "a kind face, and he is good to his "folks, but when his friends try to "kidnap me and use me as his "synonym I"—

"What are you talking about?" asked the Compound Verb, joining the group. When it was explained to him his brow grew dark.

"I don't see what you're worrying about," he said, bitterly. "The worst "that happens to you is a misplaced "synonym; but I die daily. I am "murdered by the new rule against "splitting me, as they call it. The "assassins of the English language "have decided that my auxiliary "should be placed in front of me, in-"stead of in my midriff, where "SHAKESPEARE and BEN JONSON and "every other artist in English down "to MACAULAY and KIPLING has put "me; so that when one of them wants "to say, for instance, 'I could hardly "be done,' he tears the adverb out "of my abdomen and puts it in front "of me, and says, 'It hardly could "be done.' Haven't you noticed how "pale I'm getting lately? It's due to "loss of blood."

Whereupon his querulous friends were abashed in the presence of a greater sorrow, and they all adjourned to LINDLEY MURRAY'S saloon for a Grammarians' Cocktail. A Grammarians' Cocktail is compounded of one-fifth stupidity, two-fifths dullness, and three-fifths disregard of the euphonies of language, with a little cocaine on the side. It makes six-fifths, but that is what the Grammarians' Cocktail is like.

THE HORSES OF WAR.

It is very interesting to learn that 1,500 horses have left this port on the Gascogne, bound for the French Army, and that even the bridal suite on that none too commodious liner has been dedicated to their shelter. It would be still more interesting to know how many of them will be wasted by negligence on the battlefield.

The English press recently compared the attention to horses in their army with the lack of care given in the German Army, and attributed the great losses in the latter to the fact that wounds were not treated, with the consequence that a wounded horse became practically a dead horse. In the English Army veterinary surgeons have done good work, and many a horse has been saved, in the interest not only of common humanity, but of economy as well.

France has not been conspicuous for her kindness to her equine friends, saving her good offices for the ubiquitous native dog, so far as the observation of foreign visitors may be trusted. She will be wise, however, if in this dire emergency she thriftily conserves her supply of horses. It is not every day that a liner can sail with 1,500 patient beasts from our shores.

ALIAS ABBEY.

Senator WALSH, Chairman of the committee that has been investigating the influences responsible for the defeat of the Administration's Ship Purchase bill in the last session of Congress, has courteously placed in the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES the original "Arthur M. Abbey" letter. That was the letter referred to by him as the source of his "information" that THE TIMES had obtained financial support in England. Mr. WALSH now admits that he knows no more about the writer than was disclosed by that person himself, in his letter dated March 13, beginning, "I returned about ten days ago from "England and the Continent, and I "heard at the Junior Constitutional "Club, London, a few things—" &c. It may interest Senator WALSH to know that the same person has been addressing anonymous and scurrilous communications to THE NEW YORK TIMES, all posted in New York City, since the 25th of last September. Some of them he signed A. M. HUBBELL, some by illegible variations of that signature, and some he was apparently afraid to sign at all. The signature he attached to the letter to Senator Walsh is not definitely decipherable; it may be "Abbey," "Hubbell," or any of three or four other names. Therefore Mr. WALSH'S personal explanation contained in a letter to THE TIMES, printed therein on March 20, rests upon an anonymous letter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Scott Miracle.

F. S. DELLENBAUGH, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, declared the belief, based on knowledge gained in the course of long association with the Indians, that an honest investigation of the recent little war in Utah would reveal that TSE-NE-GAT and his braves had been driven to revolt by some sort of mistreatment on the part of the whites. Their desperate resistance of arrest he explained as the natural result of experiences teaching them that surrender to any ordinary posse would probably mean their summary execution as renegade murderers, with no consideration of the possibility that their side of the story could be worth hearing.

The history of our dealing with the Indians makes the first supposition highly plausible, and the second is strongly confirmed by a dispatch to The Sun in which General HUGH L. SCOTT told just how, without firing a shot, he succeeded in doing what a Sheriff and a lot of deputies had failed to accomplish.

Reaching the Indian camp after a hard journey over the snow-covered mountains, the General treated them, he says, like wild horses that a sudden move would stampede out of sight. He quietly talked the situation over with them for several days, issuing no ultimatums and offering no advice until they asked for it. Ask they did, in due time, and when he told them that the men for whom warrants were out would be wise to give themselves up, they accepted his promise of a fair trial and at once started with him, unbound and unguarded, for Salt Lake City.

This has been called a "miracle," but General SCOTT says that "it was the miracle always accomplished by reasoning with an Indian in a kindly, sympathetic way, by any one who can gain his confidence and guide him with kind, steady firmness toward the right." The General is famous for his ability to work such marvels with peoples more or less wild, but there is something of mystery in his influence over them, for it is not gained by putting himself at all on their level or by the use of flattery. His method is his own, and while its general principles are easily comprehensible, its application requires more of a special talent than he would be disposed to claim.

Grateful to War for Once.

A not unimportant result of the great Russian victory in Galicia is the prompt changing by the conquerors of the name of the town and fortress they captured from "Przemysl" to "Permysl." It is, at any rate, an important result for those unfamiliar with the peculiarities of Polish, and as the Russian form of the word at least looks as if it were easier to pronounce, and certainly is much easier to spell, a burden of some weight has been lifted from the more western parts of the world.

As a matter of fact, the pronunciation of "Przemysl" is not particularly difficult, according to the people who claim to know what sounds that prickly concatenation of consonants represents, but unfortunately the authorities differ widely among themselves about everything except the spelling of the word, and apparently the opinions are as many as the races living anywhere in the neighborhood—and they are a good many.

Eager as is the desire to accept "Permysl" as final, to do it would not be quite safe at present, our German friends having a habit of occasionally taking back places they lose to the Russians or others, and an untimely abandonment by the proofreaders of such hold as they have acquired on "Przemysl" would be a severe loss if a turn of the tide of war should compel them to recover it.

That there should ever have to be a return from the admirable "Petrograd" to the absurd "St. Petersburg" seems not to be apprehended. That much is gained from the war, if nothing else, though the very unsaintly PETER, after whom the city was and still is named, had such a liking for whatever hastened belief that Russia was not Asiatic that if he were still alive he would probably resist the change. And what he opposed usually did not take place.

A Belated Hunt for Justice.

It is not yet time, of course, for extended comment on the investigation of the trial that freed Haverstraw's political boss from the charge of murder, and final judgment of the peculiarities that marked that trial would be still more premature. It is not improper, however, to commend the thoroughness of the present proceedings, and the evident intention of those conducting them to bring out all of the much-needed facts in the case.

As the Judge before whom CLEARY was tried did not hesitate publicly to express his dissatisfaction with the way the case was handled, and more than intimated the opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice, there is more than usual excuse for present expression both of content with the progress of events and of a confident expectation that serious trouble is in store both for those who brought about and for those who permitted the acquittal of a man whose poor best defense was that he had killed in drunken rage.

The revelations already made confirm the previous strong suspicions that much easily available evidence in regard to the motive and manner of the homicide was neglected, and that if it had all been presented the verdict would have been different. CLEARY himself, having once been put in jeopardy, is safe from further prosecution, presumably, but his friends and accomplices after the fact are not in that comfortable position.

Interpreting Texts Ingeniously.

That German Bishop who in a sermon preached this week proved to his own satisfaction, and presumably to that of his Berlin congregation, that nothing in war is incompatible with Gospel teachings, showed a sort of ingenuity once familiar enough in the United States.

Many a Southern clergyman, before the war and while it was in progress, defended the "peculiar institution" as permitted and even commanded on the authority recognized by his hearers as highest, and vindicated slavery as easily as Bishop FAULHABER did the slaughter now going on. One cannot but regret, however, that yesterday's dispatches did not explain how the German logician demonstrated the inapplicability of the text about "the other cheek" to the present situation. It did not mean, he said, that to him who had taken East Prussia, West Prussia should be offered.

The further remarks along that line must have been highly interesting.

Corrections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am well aware of your efforts for accuracy, I am sure you will not mind my taking the liberty to point out the following small errors published in your edition of Sunday last, the 21st inst. They have undoubtedly escaped your attention, and I would be much obliged to you to publish the needed corrections.

Said Pasha Halim did not participate in any way at the Peace Conference between Turkey and Italy, held in Lausanne in 1912. Turkey was represented at said conference by my father, Reshid Pasha, the same who had the honor to represent our country as Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference of London, following the Balkan War.

Your photograph entitled "Mohamed V., Sultan of Turkey, Leaving His Palace," published in the first page of your picture section, must have been taken nearly two years ago, as the late Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, who was killed over eighteen months ago, can be seen distinctly in the background of the picture. His Majesty the Sultan is still in his palace, and his capital is still Constantinople, despite all rumors to the contrary.

In the same page the photograph entitled "Greeks and Armenians in Flight from the Turks," &c., which may give a wrong idea of the treatment actually given to the Christian citizens of the Ottoman Empire, represents the old walls of Constantinople with a campment of Mohammedan Turks, as can be seen by the man on the right centre who wears a turban, and the woman on the extreme left wearing a thick veil on her head and part of her face. Those two persons and a group of children are the only figures in the photo, and as they are distinctly Mohammedan Turks, it is presumable that the picture represents the concentration camp of the Turkish refugees, which was situated under the old walls of Constantinople when, during the Balkan War, the Turkish population of Thrace was in flight from the Balkan allies.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE.
New York, March 23.

Investigating a Mare's Nest.

From The World.

Our neighbor THE TIMES and its admiring friends who are congratulating it, as The World did, upon the defense made by its editor before the Senate Committee investigating the lobby in relation to ship purchases, need to be reminded that the inquisition now in progress is not chargeable to the Wilson Administration.

The inquiry proceeds in obedience to a resolution introduced by Senator Burton of Ohio, ably supported by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, both Republicans. Its avowed object was to smirch the Wilson Administration, and in particular to establish the charge made openly in the Senate that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board were interested in the Ship Purchase bill solely because they hoped to acquire the German liners now tied up in various American ports.

Nobody connected with the Administration has been making war upon the press or attempting to cast suspicion upon THE TIMES. The instructions given to the committee by the Senate resolution presented by Mr. Burton were to find out whether any American individual, firm, or corporation had made loans or obtained options upon ships detained here to avoid the consequences of war; and if so, whether they had any connection, directly or indirectly, with the Government of the United States.

The committee, of course, has a Democratic majority, and its Chairman, Senator Walsh of Montana, is a Democrat, but it is acting under first-class Republican impulses. If it had not been for the slanders of Senators Burton and Lodge, there would have been no investigation. No doubt Senator Walsh knows THE TIMES is no more guilty than McAdoo or Warburg, but he was instructed to investigate, and he has been doing it.

STUDY OF MILITARY SCIENCE

A Protest Against Its Being Discontinued at City College.

Albany, March 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my protest against the action of the students of the City College of the City of New York in refusing to pursue the study of military science and tactics. As the City College of the City of New York is supported entirely by funds of the city, the city authorities should make compulsory the admission of the study of military science and tactics to its curriculum, as do many other universities of the State and nation. For illustration, Cornell University is a quasi State university, the State contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for its support, and not only is military science and tactics a part of its curriculum, but every student is compelled to uniform, equip and drill three times a week, under the supervision of competent military instructors.

Princeton University has recently made the study of military science and tactics part of its curriculum. It is unfortunate that such educators as David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, should be opposed to military training in the schools. If he and others who are opposed to this proposition would read the article written by Major Joseph Frazier of the United States Army, published in the May, 1915, number of The Journal of the Military Service Institution, entitled "Military Education of the Youth of the Country," I think they would change their views.

The late Dr. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, stated to me that he was in favor of introducing into the public schools the study, by boys over 14 years of age, of military science and tactics, through a series of lectures to be delivered once a week by National Guard officers, and in accordance with those views I prepared a bill along those lines and introduced it into the Legislature, but, unfortunately, Dr. Draper died before the bill could have a hearing. If he had lived, the law would have been on our statute books today.

Indeed, it is tragic to see men in this country of intelligence and patriotism advocating so-called pacifism. They have done more to prevent this country from being properly prepared to withstand aggression from without and insurrection from within than any other class of citizens.

The United States is one of the world powers—by that term I mean civilized world powers—and history clearly shows that no world power ever continued to exist as such very long without an efficient army and navy. Militarism is a force necessary to be used in order to make right might. It has in its origin a healthy tendency. A healthy nation must enforce its right of existence and liberty against all exterior inimical forces, and no means have as yet been found on this earth to conserve and enforce these essential rights save by the use of force.

When the pacifists state that we can do without an army or navy they seem to forget that this country, although very young, as compared with the nations of Europe, has in the 140 years of its existence had the war of the Revolution, the Northwest Indians, the French war, (naval,) the Tripoli war, (naval,) three wars with the Creek Indians, war of 1812 with Great Britain, two wars with the Seminole Indians, the Black Hawk war, the Cherokee war, the Mexican war, the Texas and New Mexican Indian war, the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, the civil war, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection, the trouble over the relief of Peking, and our recent trouble with Mexico at Vera Cruz. The number of soldiers and sailors engaged in these wars was 4,371,993.

Now who will guarantee that our country will not again be called on to engage in war, and who can prophesy that it will not be with a great foreign power equal to that of Germany, France, or even England? Is it not the duty of this country to be properly prepared, especially when we consider that under the terms and conditions of the Monroe Doctrine we are virtually committed to the protection of all the nations on this continent from foreign oppression or aggression?

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER,
Chairman Committee on Military Affair.

A Slavonic Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest Mr. Syromiatnikoff and others who desire the development in America of knowledge as to things Russian to learn that Columbia University for the past two years has been gradually building up what may shortly be a Slavonic Department. In 1913-14 a nucleus of students, only six in number, were attracted to the lectures on the history of the Slavonic nations and races by Professor J. Dyneley Prince. This year, however, Professor Prince records thirty-nine enrollments in Russian language and Slavonic history, (two courses) with a very active class in Extension Teaching in spoken Russian under a competent native teacher. Of course, all this may seem a small beginning, but it at least indicates a healthy and growing interest along the lines so ably laid down by Mr. Syromiatnikoff.

FRANK D. FACKENTHAL,
Secretary of Columbia University.
New York, March 24, 1915.

Turning It Around.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask John A. Allen, evidently of Yale College, what would happen in Berlin, if at a public meeting there the name of German Secretary of State were to be hissed, and the name of some foreign potentate, say, the King of Italy, were to be cheered?

And are the American papers printed in the American language any more "partizan" than the Staats-Zeitung is, for instance, which is supposed to be an American paper printed in the German language? Let him get some of the August files of this paper and see whether the fall of Przemysl is receiving as much prominence now as the German march toward Paris did then.

MORRIS GLASSBERG.
Bronx, March 24, 1915.

A Query for Dr. Dernburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the statement by "Germany's Ambassador to the American Court of Public Opinion" in your today's issue that about 200,000 men liable to join the German and Austrian forces have been detained in this country by the action of the British: How does it happen that so large a number of men can be over here, earning, no doubt, very good livelihoods, and yet be subject to the orders of a foreign government? Is not this a demonstration of the widespread nature of that divided allegiance of which so much complaint is now made? W.

Baltimore, March 23, 1915.

The Late Sir John Henniker Heaton

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any of your readers have letters or interesting reminiscences of my father, the late Sir John Henniker Heaton, I shall be very greatly obliged if they will be good enough to send them to me. Anything intrusted to me will receive the greatest care and will be returned as soon as possible.

ROSE HENNIKER HEATON,
6 St. James Court, London, S. W., March 1, 1915.

HOPE FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE PROGRAM

The Difference Between Efficient Preparedness for War and Militarism Argued—A Plea for Terms of Common Understanding.

By L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD.
Secretary of the American League to Limit Armaments.

New York, March 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "The Disarmament Delusion," should be heartily welcomed by all who hope to see some coherent, constructive peace program issue from the present confusion in the public mind over "disarmament," "preparedness," "militarism," and the kindred names and misnomers which have become one of our chief inheritances from Europe's war. As you say, the desire for peace is not peculiar to any one country or any particular class, set or sect. Except for our military and naval caste, whose existence and unceasing activities we are forced to recognize, we in America are all of one mind against war, and the thing that concerns us now is how it is to be avoided.

The differences as to ways, means, and methods are differences only in the understanding of what is really meant by disarmament, preparedness, militarism, so on, and it will be surprising indeed if your editorial does not stimulate the study of these words until all can unite on their interpretation and proceed, from a difference over words only, to an agreement on methods.

Your editorial is mainly devoted to comment upon the principles of the American League to Limit Armaments, so when you say that "As to whether or not the best way to avoid all war in the future is to neglect all preparation for defense in case of attack, &c.," you give the impression that this organization advocates that procedure. Certainly the expenditure of $250,000,000 a year for an army and navy constitutes neither disarmament nor neglect of all preparation for defense. This is the amount the nation is now spending to maintain its forces on land and sea. We are for absolute efficiency in such forces as we have and for such appropriation of money as, effectively expended, will keep these forces efficient so long as we must have them.

No, as you say, "this kind of efficiency would not be militarism," and if we were hearing no demand for preparedness greater than this we would need have no fear of militarism. But do you really mean to say that "there is no demand in this country for a large standing army or a navy out of keeping with our obvious needs," and that "there is no war spirit?" What of Representative Gardner's "I want a few more dogs of war so as to make us safe beyond peradventure of a doubt against any country on earth, including Great Britain, and I don't care what it costs"; Representative Gardner's demand for a regular army of 200,000 men; Representative Richard Wayne Parker's demand for arms for a reserve militia of 16,000,000 men; Theodore Roosevelt's demand that the advice of the naval men be followed "as to the steps necessary to at least double the navy"; Admiral F. E. Chadwick's argument for a new navy of eighty battleships with its adjunct of cruisers, submarines, &c., at a first cost of $600,000,000; ex-Speaker Cannon's advocacy of a reserve army of 300,000 or 400,000 men fully armed and equipped and drilled like the regular army; a college President, William W. Guth of Goucher College, Baltimore, who says, "I am inclined to think that the only safe course for the United States to pursue is to build as big a navy as it can possibly afford"; a college Professor, Richard T. Ely, who urges that all boys should begin at twelve and continue drilling until twenty-five and then go into the reserve? This list of out-and-out militaristic demands from big army and navy men can be easily lengthened. If you will provide the space we will provide the list.

You sympathize with the League's wholesome abhorrence of war, but say that sometimes in the past it has been a necessary evil, and it may be again. Granted. Our own statement said that to assert that we will have war in the future is as absurd as to assert that we will not. "We cannot," you say, "make over humanity by oratory and sets of resolutions." Perhaps not by the resolutions and oratory, but sometimes by the moral force, the intense conviction and the persistent devotion to high ideals which prompt resolutions and oratory the human mind has been influenced, and even in causes much less logical than this.

While not advocating disarmament today, as already shown, we dissent from your assertion that disarmament is but an agreeable dream, and you will find us unequivocally for the nearest possible approach to disarmament as soon as the nations are in a position to entertain the proposal. Reliance for defense on moral force rather than physical is the true Christian teaching, and the United States stands before the world as a Christian nation. You are wrong, absolutely wrong, when you say that to take measures to disarm the nations seems as futile as to announce the advent of the millennium, unless you mean disarmament while this war is on, or otherwise than by agreement among the nations, neither of which is urged by any responsible body of which we know and certainly not by ourselves.

May we not, THE TIMES and all who are hoping with it that the era of the world brotherhood will dawn some day, arrive at a clearer understanding one of another, learn to express our fears and hopes in the same terms, and work together for the highest standard of international law and honor which we can by our united efforts proclaim? No cause has ever yet been won by maintaining that it could not succeed.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD.

SOCIALISTS IN RUSSIA.

A Majority of Them Have Opposed the War from the Beginning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your otherwise very clear and fair reply (Sunday, March 21) to the inquiry as to the attitude of the European Socialists in the war is inaccurate at one point. You say:

"The Socialists of Russia, with but few exceptions, likewise stand with their country in this war. They consider it not a war of their Government, but of their country, of the people, and they hope after the war to see the Russian nation enter into an era of greater economic, social, and political progress."

In fact, only a few of the Russian Socialists take this position. The majority have opposed the war from the start. Only one of the Socialist members of the Duma (Mankoff) gave his support to the Government. The party has shown its disapproval of his conduct by expelling him from its organized membership.

The Executive Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party sent to the Copenhagen Conference in January a report in which it said: "The majority of the committee is of the opinion that a Russian victory would strengthen the reaction in Russia and would mean an increased menace to democracy throughout Europe."

A few well-known Russian Socialists have indeed expressed a wish for the success of Russian arms, notably George Plechanoff and Valdimir Burtzeff. But it is to be noted that these are men who have lived in Switzerland and France for years, and who at the present time are certainly out of harmony with the mass of their comrades at home. It ought to be stated also that the Socialists of Serbia have stood out against the war.

ALGERNON LEE.
New York, March 21, 1915.

On Young Mr. Ridder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

B. Herman Ridder at a lecture the other night made the statement that "the German-American in this country need never be ashamed of his German ancestry or his American loyalty." Very loyal Americans indeed, who at this very meeting hissed every time the name of our Secretary of State was mentioned! Will Mr. Ridder kindly enlighten me and many others what he means by a "German-American"? I fail to understand how any person can loyally serve under two flags. Mr. Ridder and his German-Americans will kindly not embarrass the United States by calling themselves Americans.

H. L. O. LINGG.
New York, March 23, 1915.

The Men with Bundles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since all the street railways have passed a law prohibiting a man with a large bundle on the cars, how can a fellow get down to the East Side? By walking miles he wastes a half day going for the work and a half day returning, besides the exertion of such a walk. I was at the Ninety-sixth Street Subway station several days ago at 2:30 P. M., which is surely not the a rush hour, when a poor fellow with a large bag (presumably clothing) was refused admittance and he was ready to weep. Could not the car companies have certain hours in which to allow these men to ride on the cars?

Mrs. HENRY FRIEDMAN.
New York, March 24, 1915.

Who Feeds the Pigs?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in a recent issue of your paper the statement that Germany has quartered on Belgium a million pigs to be fed and fattened. Is not this the last insult that Germany can offer to a starving nation? The Belgians have been brought to the point of starvation by Germany. They have no food for themselves. The people of the United States are feeding the Belgians. Who, therefore, are feeding German pigs for German soldiers?

H. W. McA.
New York, March 23, 1915.

Why Neutral Weather Is Dry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurrred to you that since firing off cannon has been used to cause rain, during drought in certain localities, the large amount of firing and explosions in Europe on account of the war may have caused the exceptionally heavy rains and snow there? The past month has been exceptionally dry here.

W. A. M.
New York, March 23, 1915.

FOR A NEUTRAL CABLE.

Its Importance to Us, Holland, and the Scandinavian Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our present code of international law, based upon seventeenth century conceptions of men and ships, will need an entire revision after the war. But there is one need of all neutral nations which stands forth so urgently that it may be mentioned at this moment.

The commerce of the United States and of the small neutral nations of Europe suffers severely through the lack of a neutral cable. All messages between America and Europe have to go by way of London. The British cable, overworked, cannot handle all those messages properly. Furthermore, every bit of private commercial information of neutral firms is at the mercy of the British censor.

Trading between Amsterdam and New York has become an impossibility. It will do no good to complain. The British answer would be polite. The British Government would deeply regret the necessity, and the service would remain as unsatisfactory as before.

The only efficient remedy is a cable managed exclusively by neutral capital, between New York and Holland, with an easy extension to the Scandinavian countries. From the side of Dutch commercial interests the building of such a cable would be heartily welcomed and would probably be enthusiastically supported. With the rapidly increasing importance of American trade with Holland and its colonies there should be considerable interest in this country in the plan which is hereby proposed.

HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON.
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1915.

Hats and Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With woman suffrage we shall have voters who wear straw hats in February and felt hats in July.

A. A. A.
Bayonne, N. J., March 22.

THE FALL OF NINEVEH.

(The Collapse of an Ancient Militarism.)

The herdsmen sang on windy hills while fast the tidings fled;
The wild-eyed woodman's fire of joy lit gorge and mountain head;
The unconscious dying roused to hear;
life wife in travail pain
Smiled glad to think she bore her babe too late for Asshur's reign.

And thus the deep, triumphal chant
went up by cloud and moon:
"The trampling power is low tonight
that cowed a world at noon.
As run the dawn's rejoicing gleams our eager beacons glow,
And hoofs are loud among the hills, and nations wait to know.

"Now he who tilled shall eat the grain, the dresser drink the wine,
And tranquil on the weary shall the stars of evening shine.
No more for war's dread Baalim,

SEES BROKEN HOMES IF SUFFRAGISTS WIN

G. W. Wickersham Tells Antis Women Would Not Have Time to Devote to Children.

ADVISES HOW TO CAMPAIGN

Henry W. Hayden Says Women Would Lose Right to Alimony if Vote Was Granted to Them.

There has been a great change in the attitude of men in this State toward women suffrage in the last few weeks and many who were apathetic are realizing that it is their duty to work for the defeat of the measure, ex-Attorney General of the United States George W. Wickersham said yesterday at a meeting of anti-suffragists presided over by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden at the residence of Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, at 58 West Forty-eighth Street.

"The women who are making a campaign for the vote are very active and well organized," he said, "and all their efforts are concentrated upon getting a sufficient number of men to vote for the amendment to carry it. It only requires a majority of those voting to carry the amendment, no matter how small or how large the vote may be. Now one of the greatest difficulties that I know of in carrying on a government is that of getting people to fulfill their duties of citizenship. They will talk about questions in their clubs and their home, but it is another matter when it comes to registering and voting.

"As a general thing, men will do just about what women ask them to, and the work which should be done by women opposed to suffrage is that of influencing one man or more to go to the polls and vote against the measure. I knew that many women opposed to suffrage do not like some of the methods of suffragists—their brass bands, their marching down the street and other tactics—but it is not necessary to imitate these. Every woman has the ear of at least one man and, if she is opposed to suffrage, it is her duty to convince him and make him go forth to the polls. A silent, effective campaign of this kind can be photographed into action on election day.

"The question is more involved one than that of simply dropping a ballot into the box. It has been the old conception of civilized society that women were devoting themselves to a function the most sacred, beautiful, and noble—that of bearing and rearing children. Her education has been such that, and it is in this way that she put her imprint on the character of the race. From the beginning the man was the bread winner—the necessity of supporting those dependent on him sent him out into the world, and he was primarily because the one who took part in the counsels of the commonwealth.

"But the home, as it existed in the past, must go, some of the suffragist speakers admit, if women are to serve on juries or in the militia, or assume the other manifold obligations of citizenship. The home will be broken up, for there will be no one to care for the children. It becomes a question whether the home shall make way for the institution of whether the chivalry, the recognition of the higher qualities of women, shall be thrown aside in favor of a larger community in which men and women shall compete in a scramble for positions one above the other."

Mr. Wickersham said that Colorado was often mentioned with pride by suffragists as a suffrage State, but that he considered it an unhappy example.

"In this only State in recent years," he said, "that has called upon the Federal Government to suppress disorder; the only State which has been obliged to confess that it was unable to keep order in its own borders. In other States, which have adopted suffrage, it will require time to wear off the novelty of votes for women before its effect can be estimated. It will require a decade or two to learn the effect in those States of women's suffrage on the life of the people, on womanhood, and on manhood."

Henry W. Hayden of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee told of a dinner he had attended recently where a woman had asked him if he favored women's suffrage. He answered that he did. She became enthusiastic and asked him why. He said he answered:

"Because I believe that, when all the cooks and chambermaids, waitresses, and laundresses get the vote, such a large measure of intelligence will be added to the voting population that great benefit will naturally redound to the State."

Miss Josephi Weds E. S. Conradi.

The wedding of Miss Florence A. Josephi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel A. Josephi of 895 West End Avenue, and Emiele S. Conradi of London, England, took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Maurice H. Harris officiating. Mrs. Leo Salzberger was her sister's matron of honor, and Leo Salzberger was best man.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Doubleday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, and Frederick Huntington Rabcock of Providence, R. I., will be celebrated on May 19 in Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., with a reception at the Doubleday country place, Effendi Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Hunt and Miss Anna Riggs Hunt have gone to Pinehurst, N. C., for a three weeks' visit.

Mrs. Archer W. Huntington, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan are among the boxholders for "A Night in Poland," to be held on April 8 at the Biltmore for the relief of the women and children of Poland under the auspices of the American Polish Relief Committee of New York.

Mrs. William H. Douglas of 317 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a dance at the Hotel Gotham last night for Miss Ruth Douglas and Erskine Douglas. There were about 250 guests. The ballroom was decorated with bay trees and sunrise roses. A seated supper was served at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Karl W. Neuhoff of 238 Madison Avenue gave a luncheon yesterday, followed by a matinée party; Mrs. Almuchon Vanliver of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street entertained with bridge yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Waldo Richards gave the second of her three morning readings at the house of Mrs. Walter Damrosch, 146 East Sixty-first Street.

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural Laxative

Hunyadi Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores at the *same price as before.*

Hunyadi Janos Water has been recommended by physicians for over 50 years as a reliable remedy for

CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Bach's "Magnificat" and Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova" Sung.

For its last concert of the season, which was given last evening in Carnegie Hall, the Oratorio Society found itself obliged to make a change in its plans. Mr. Koemmenich, the conductor, originally intended to give the "Joan of Arc," by the Italian composer, M. Enrico Bossi, but the war made it impossible to obtain the score from Europe in time for adequate preparation of the new work. In its place were substituted Bach's "Magnificat" and Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's setting of Dante's "Vita Nuova." It is easy to believe that the audience suffered little loss from the change.

The "Vita Nuova" had the better performance. Bach's "Magnificat" presents many of the difficulties that chorus, solo singers, and orchestra have to struggle with in the music of its style. It is a magnificent specimen of Bach's inspiration at its most stirring; the opening and final choruses are among his finest of the kind. The chorus was not quite at its best in the first; and the orchestra contributed something to a lack of clearness and precision; but both atoned for much in the later choruses. The fugue "Sicut locutus was especially well sung; and in the final "Gloria" there was a massive and splendid climax.

The solo parts have also the peculiar difficulties that Bach imposed in his arias. Mr. Clarence Whitehill gave a truly fine performance of the "Quia fecit," the only air he had to sing; and in it he showed a real mastery of the style. Miss Rose Bryant, with a voice not conspicuously beautiful, sang the contralto airs admirably and was especially successful in the long and difficult phrases of the "Esurientes." Mme. Marie Sundelius and Mr. Alfred D. Shaw did themselves credit in the soprano and tenor airs respectively. The duet, "Et Misericordia," for tenor and contralto, whose tender melancholy affords a marked contrast with the prevailing spirit of the work, with a characteristic accompaniment of flutes and muted viola, was sung in a way that voiced much of its tender beauty.

Wolf Ferrari's cantata had twice before been sung by the Oratorio Society, and was last heard here at the Metropolitan Opera House under the composer's direction when he was here three years ago. Another hearing of it confirms the deep impression it made in those performances; or deepens it, because, in some respects, this performance was better. It is music of remarkable beauty and it is singularly successful in interpreting in music—and thereby heightening and intensifying—the spirit of Dante's glorification of Beatrice. The music is filled with the exalted and tremulous emotion of Dante's poetry; it has the mystical rapture, the ecstatic vision, the poignancy of both bliss and grief that are expressed in that narrative.

There are passages of tentative quality, but in many the music seems to be a natural and inevitable expression of Dante's utterance. The spirit of Bach broods over the long choral prologue and to a degree over the "ballata" that begins the first part for baritone solo and chorus. There is a quality of rapt improvisation about some of the solos, as the baritone arioso, "Ye Ladies All," and the delicately tender "sonnetto," "Within My Lady's Eyes," which Mr. Whitehill sang with beautiful feeling, in a style that quite expressed its rare quality, and with a diction that was as eloquent as it was finished.

There is effective unison writing in many of the choruses; some strikingly beautiful phrases, as at the begining of the second sonnet, "Art thou, art thou"; and the chorus made them count for their utmost. The composer is also successful in devising new effects of instrumentation, of orchestral color, in a field that has been much worked. There is much beauty and poetic suggestiveness, for instance, in the use of harps, piano and kettledrums, with pizzicato strings in the "Dance of the Angels," which so pleased the audience that Mr. Koemmenich had to repeat it.

AID OPERA SCHOLARSHIP.

Mme. Matzenauer and Ferrari-Fontana Offer $5,000 for Paris Academy

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and her husband, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, the tenor, have written a letter to Otto H. Kahn offering to subscribe the money for a scholarship in the International Academy of Operatic Art which will be established in Paris and in which Mr. Kahn and other wealthy patrons of music are interested. The sum necessary to found a scholarship is $5,000. Their letter and Mr. Kahn's reply were made public yesterday at the opera house. After thanking the singers, Mr. Kahn's letter continues:

"I hope and believe that the International Academy of Operatic Art will be the means of giving to many artistically gifted young Americans—and there is an abundance of such—the opportunity to which they are entitled and which, under existing circumstances, too frequently is either denied to them, or only attainable through sacrifices from which they ought to be preserved."

OPERA AT 48TH ST. THEATRE

"Yeomen of the Guard" the First of Gilbert & Sullivan Revivals.

The Forty-eighth Street Theatre has been chosen by William A. Brady for the annual Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, which will begin Monday night, April 12. "The Yeomen of the Guard," which has not been heard here in recent years, and was revived by the company on its road tour this season, will be the bill the first week. A double bill consisting of "Trial by Jury" and "The Sorcerer" will be given the second week. "The Mikado" will be sung the third week, while the fourth week will be given over to a répertoire of these most recent revivals and the operettas presented in other seasons, including "Iolanthe," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Pinafore."

As planned now the engagement will be for four weeks, although Mr. Brady said yesterday a supplementary season might be given in which "The Gondoliers" would be one of the offerings. De Wolf Hopper continues at the head of the company, which has been on tour since last Fall, playing the larger cities as far West as the coast. Digby Bell, who will be seen in some of his early rôles, is an interesting addition to the company.

WAYBURN MUSICAL REVIEW.

"Town Topics" to be Staged May 17—"She's In Again" in Rehearsal.

A producing company known as Ned Wayburn, Incorporated, with the musical comedy producer at its head, has been organized. Its first offering will be a musical revue entitled "Ned Wayburn's Town Topics." The book and lyrics are being written by several authors in collaboration, while a number of composers will provide the tunes. A novel feature of the entertainment will be that there will be seventy-five young women in the cast of principals and chorus but that there will be no chorus men. Rehearsals will be begun a week from Monday and the first performance will be given on May 17.

Rehearsals of a farce entitled, "She's In Again," were begun yesterday by Mr. Wayburn. It is an adaptation of the French "Ma Tante d'Honfleur," by Paul Gavault, by Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare. The farce was played in Paris last Spring. Thomas Gray has in turn made an adaptation of this for the American stage. The cast includes Ada Lewis, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Eileen Van Biene, Ann Warrington, May Hopkins, Helen Montague, Arthur Aylesworth, Edward Nicander, George Schiller, Sydney Greenstreet, and Clifford Robertson.

Changes in Century Auditorium.

Persons familiar with the Century Opera House, who attend the opening of Isadora Duncan's engagement there tonight, will probably think for a moment they have got into the wrong place when they get their first glimpse of the auditorium, so completely will they find it altered. All the orchestra chairs have been removed from the body of the house as far back as the orchestra circle. The stage floor has been extended out over the old orchestra pit until it meets its own level on the sloping floor of the house, and the space between this point and the orchestra circle rail will be reserved for low couches on which the singing chorus will be seated. The management says most of the string players of the two symphony orchestras of New York have been engaged and will join the organization in a short time, when their season closes.

OPTION TO HOSPITAL ON OLD BALL GROUND

Presbyterian Considers Purchase of Plot at Broadway and 165th Street.

PRICE HAS BEEN $2,500,000

Institution Virtually Abandons Plan to Move to East River Site—Trustees to Meet.

The Presbyterian Hospital has taken an option on the old American League Baseball Park, which comprises nine and one-half acres in the upper Washington Heights district, and is the largest undivided plot immediately available for a large institutional building on Manhattan Island. It is bounded by Broadway, Fort Washington Avenue, 165th and 168th Streets, and is owned by the New York Institution for the Education of the Blind, which occupies the old stone buildings on the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

The property has been held at $2,500,000, but the officers of neither institution would state last night at what price the option had been given. The frontage on Broadway is 762 feet, 668 feet on Fort Washington Avenue, 536 feet on 165th Street, and 675 feet on 168th Street.

"We secured the option a few days ago," said William V. S. Thorne, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital. "It holds good for several weeks, and a meeting of the trustees will be held at an early date to determine definitely upon the wisdom of purchasing the site and moving the hospital to the upper west side."

Mr. Thorne said this site was regarded with especial favor, because it would bring the hospital nearer to Columbia University, with which a working agreement in respect to the educational and medical facilities of both institutions was effected about five years ago.

"The hospital will probably remain where it is for four or five years more," he said, "for it will take some time to prepare the ground for the proposed structures, and plans for such a large undertaking cannot be completed or acted upon in a hurry."

For more than seven years the hospital has been looking about for a new home.

John S. Kennedy, who was a Trustee for many years before his death in 1909, was one of the prime movers toward this end. In 1907, to celebrate his fiftieth wedding anniversary, he gave the hospital $1,000,000 toward the construction of a new building. A few months later he bought the block fronting the East River and bounded by Avenue A, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, and presented it to the hospital as a site for its future home. A few months later a large part of the opposite block was purchased. The East Side property is now assessed at about $500,000.

Mr. Thorne said that no decision had been reached as to what would be done with these holdings and no action would be taken until the proposed removal to Washington Heights was effected, but if that was favorable the east side property would be sold.

'AUTUMN SUNSET' FOR $360.

Bogert Painting Brings Top Price at a Sale—92 Pictures, $5,350.

There were pictures for everybody and apparently at their own prices at the first part of the sale of foreign and American paintings from different collections and estates at the American Art Galleries last evening. The pictures were pretty and pleasing and of a size and subject, most of them, to make agreeable home decorations. There was a large audience, making it necessary to bring in many extra seats. The returns for the ninety-two pictures sold were $5,350.

George H. Bogert's "Autumn Sunset" brought the highest price of the evening, going to Benjamin Arkell for $360, and F. K. M. Renp's "The Surging Sea" was a close second, going to Dr. Olds for $310. Hans Zatzka's "The Princess" was bought by E. S. Hartman for $300. Aime Perret's "A Peasant Girl of Chailly" brought only $160, going to A. H. Goldingham, and other pictures bringing $100 or more were "Spring Plowing" by W. Velten, which sold for $115; "Children Playing School," by C. Hetz, which brought $115; "Castle Rock, Marblehead," $100, and "Archery Practice," by Ladislaus Bakalowicz, which sold for $120, all going to Williams.

No one cared enough for the portrait of Père Corot, the French artist, sitting at his easel, out doors, at Ville d'Avray, to bid it up to more than $30, the price for which it went to Chester. There were three pictures by the late Joseph Jefferson in the sale. "In the Rockies" and "Old Mill in the Woods" went to Williams for, respectively, $35 and $30, and Carl A. Schuster paid $20 for a landscape, with an old farm house and yard.

Tonight will be the second of the three evenings of the sale.

Margaret Anglin in a Kester Play.

Arrangements have ben completed between Margaret Anglin and Charles Frohman whereby the actress will begin an engagement in the Lyceum Theatre Monday night, April 12, in a new play by Paul Kester entitled "The Desert Island." It is a modern comedy in three acts, in which Miss Anglin will have the rôle of a demure choir singer from the South who finds herself facing the difficulties that confront an unsophisticated young woman in New York. A preliminary engagement of a week will be played in Baltimore.

Ball of the Allied Arts of Theatre.

All branches of the theatrical profession will be represented in the special features that will be a part of the ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre to be held in the Hotel Astor Thursday night, April 8, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. A committee from the Players Club, consisting of John Drew, Otis Skinner, Francis Wilson, Daniel Frohman, Albert Sterner, J. Carrington Yates, and Joseph Howland Hunt, is arranging the details for the ball. The list of patronesses is headed by Mrs. GeorgeJ. Gould, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. James Speyer.

"Il Trovatore" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night a performance of "Il Trovatore" was given. The cast included Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bernice Golden has returned to the stage and is playing in "Alice in Wonderland" in the Booth Theatre. During the engagement of "The Greyhound" at the Astor Theatre several years ago Miss Golden, who is a daughter of the late Richard Golden, was injured by a falling piece of scenery, and she was unable to resume her work till a few weeks ago in Chicago.

Richard Bennett will be seen in a new piece to be produced by A. H. Woods.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, who were recently in "Children of Earth," will present a playlet by H. S. Sheldon, entitled "At Sunrise" next week in the Alhambra.

Tonight's performance of "Under Cover" will be its 250th at the Cort Theatre. Violet Heming will be transferred to the cast of the melodrama from "The Lie" Monday night.

William Faversham has been engaged by B. A. Rolfe and the Metro Pictures Corporation to act some of his biggest successes for moving pictures. It is said he will receive $15,000 for five weeks' work.

MUSIC NOTES.

The People's Choral Union will give a concert tomorrow evening at City College assisted by several soloists. Among the numbers will be Beethoven's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

Frances Woolwine, contralto, will give a recital this afternoon at Rumford Hall, assisted by Coenraad V. Bos at the piano.

A concert will be given Saturday evening in the gymnasium of the College Settlement, 95 First Street, for the benefit of the Red Cross and the College Settlement Relief Fund.

SUNDAY'S TEMPLE READY.

10,000 at Dedication in Paterson—Revival to Have Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—More than 10,000 persons, comfortably filling the large tabernacle on Broadway, between Graham Avenue and East Eighteenth Street, where the Rev. "Billy" Sunday is, to begin a revival on Easter Sunday, attended the dedicatory services at the temporary place of worship tonight. In one end of it was a large electric sign, "New Jersey for Christ," and in the other, "Christ for New Jersey." A third electric sign reads, "Get Right With God."

A band of eighty pieces, made up of the musicians of the First and Market Street Baptist, Market Street Methodist Episcopal, Auburn Street Congregational, and First Presbyterian Churches, furnished the music. Ministers representing all the denominations that united in the invitation to Sunday made short addresses.

It looks now as though Billy Sunday will have opposition from an unexpected source. All the churches, with the exception of the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian, were in an agreement not to hold services in their churches on Sundays while the evangelist was here.

The first break in this program occurred this evening, when the pastors of the Second Presbyterian Church, the First Reformed Church, and the Church of the Redeemer announced that they would have services as usual on Sunday morning.

BERNHARDT TO TOUR HERE.

Actress Cables W. F. Connor to Make Arrangements for Fall.

Sarah Bernhardt is to tour the United States again in the Fall. W. F. Connor, who has managed her American engagements in recent years, yesterday received a cable from the French actress asking him to begin making arrangements for such a tour. The cable was dated Andernos, Gironde, France, where the artiste has been recuperating since leaving the hospital in Bordeaux, where her leg was amputated a few weeks ago. It was dated March 24, and read:

Dear Friend: Will you arrange for my tour in September? Advise me of the number of plays. All my love.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mr. Connor said yesterday the tour, which will embrace the principal cities, would begin in September in New York. Tristian Bernard's "Jeanne Dore," one of last season's successes in Paris, will be the opening bill. The repertoire will include those dramas in which Mme. Bernhardt has won her greatest triumphs.

DIVIDE MORGAN PORCELAINS.

Chinese Art Scattered, Unsold, Among Many Collectors.

That many of the most important pieces of the late J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of Chinese porcelains, formerly on exhibition at the Metropolitan Art Museum and recently sold by J. P. Morgan to Duveen Brothers, are at present scattered about in the homes of various wealthy art collectors, was learned yesterday.

It is said that none of the porcelains has been sold as yet, but men whose residences offer attractive backgrounds for the masterpieces have placed many of them in their homes, and it is likely that in most cases sales will follow.

A large number of the most important pieces in the collection are at Lynnewood Hall, the home near Philadelphia of P. A. B. Widener. Who the others are who are inspecting the porcelains could not be learned, but there is reason to believe that the collection will be rather widely dispersed and that Mr. Widener will take a large number of the best pieces.

MISS THERESE MEYER WEDS.

The Bride of Frederick S. Stearns of Detroit at Her Parents' Home.

The wedding of Frederick Sweet Stearns of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Therese Meyer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer of 17 East Eighty-second Street, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Ross of Portchester, N. Y., officiating.

The house was decorated with white and pink roses and an aisle outlined by stanchions connected with white ribbons and topped by white flowers led to the improvised altar. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white tulle gown over silver brocade and a tulle veil held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Harriet Meyer, who wore a violet and royal blue tulle frock topped by a blue hat to match the blue of the gown, and carried lavender orchids.

Allen A. Stearns was his brother's best man. There were no ushers and none except the immediate members of the families were present, less than twenty in all. There was no reception. Mr. Stearns and his bride have gone South for their honeymoon and on their return will live in Detroit.

MISS KENNEDY'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Eric S. Winston on April 10.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Maud A. Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, to Eric S. Winston, which will be celebrated at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 10, in St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. The Rev. Sydney N. Usher of St. Bartholomew's Church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother in Hempstead.

Miss Kennedy will have as maid of honor her sister, Miss Marion Kennedy, who will be her only attendant. G. Gwen Winston will be his brother's best man. The ushers chosen are Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, John Elliott, and Henry Holt, Jr., of this city; Robert S. Cotter and Cooper Howell of Philadelphia and G. Davenport Hayward of Boston, Mass.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on Thursday are:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—A. Boden, Miss J. Dorman, A. L. Dickinson, W. H. Darborough, Rowell Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fox, S. K. Gans, W. E. Keller, J. Koster, Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Amsterdam, and Mrs. Mahin, R. L. Moore, Dr. B. Rippen, H. E. Robert, and Robert J. Thompson.

PATRIA, (Marseilles.)—H. J. Allen, Mrs. S. G. Archibald, Miss Anna Archibald, Miss Naomi Archibald, Willard Bartlett, Miss N. B. Bartlett, George Burnett, Miss A. H. Clark, Mrs. C. M. Counsell, Mrs. S. de Coppet, Mrs. E. W. Dodd, Mrs. W. E. Dowlen, Capt. J. R. Edie, U. S. N., and Mrs. Edie, Capt. C. W. Exton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Exton, P. S. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Shaun Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Mrs. E. S. Mead, S. D. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Slade.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav were:

Miss B. Anderson, Miss A. Franoon, F. E. Ahman, Mrs. J. Anderson, C. T. Johnson, Charles Hanson, Miss Elvira Berg, Mrs. M. Larsen, and Miss Thyra Oman.

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MRS. JACKSON DIES, STONEWALL'S WIDOW

Noted Confederate General's Wife Succumbs in Carolina Home in Her 84th Year.

DEFENDED HIS MEMORY

Challenged Mary Johnston for Misrepresenting General's Character in Her Novel, "The Long Roll."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 24.—Mrs. Mary Anna Jackson, widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson, died, at her home here, this morning, in her 84th year. She had been ill for many months, and yesterday became unconscious. At her bedside were Randolph Preston and his wife, who was Miss Julia Christian, granddaughter of Mrs. Jackson; Dr. Graham, a cousin; and other relatives.

The funeral will be held in the First Presbyterian Church here tomorrow afternoon. Public buildings, schools, and business establishments will be closed during the service. Accompanied by a military escort, the body will be taken to Lexington, Va., where it will rest beside that of her husband.

Mrs. Mary Anna (Morrison) Jackson, second wife of General "Stonewall" Jackson, was born near Charlotte, N. C., July 21, 1831. She was the daughter of the Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, a Presbyterian minister, who founded Davidson College. She attended Salem (N. C.) Academy and College and was graduated at the age of 18.

Jackson's first wife was Miss Eleanor Junkin. His second marriage occurred in 1857. She was then Major Thomas Jonathan Jackson, Professor of Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and noted for the earnestness with which he performed his duties and his zeal in matters of religion. It was not until the war that he attained the sobriquet of Stonewall, through the famous remark of General Bernard E. Bee, "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians."

Mrs. Jackson became a close student of military tactics and always took an aggressive interest in the fortunes of the Confederate armies. After her husband died, in 1863, from wounds received at Chancellorsville, she wrote a volume of memoirs of his career. She was fond of recounting incident and anecdotes in the life of the General, and a few years ago she publicly challenged Miss Mary Johnston for misrepresenting his character in in her novel, "The Long Roll," a story in which the General was one of the central figures.

The General and Mrs. Jackson had two children, both daughters. One died in infancy, the other married William E. Christian. At her death, in 1889, she left a daughter, who became the wife of Randolph Preston, an attorney of Charlotte, and a son, Thomas Jackson Christian, who is now a Lieutenant in the United States Cavalry, stationed in the Philippines.

Mrs. Jackson's last days were spent in the old Jackson homestead at Charlotte.

CLARENCE STORM DEAD.

New York Lawyer Was Secretary of Society of Colonial Wars.

Clarence Storm, a member of the law firm of Decker, Allen & Storm of 100 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 555 Park Avenue, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Thomas Storm and a grandson of the late Stephen Storm, who was actively interested in real estate in this city and took a prominent part in its upbuilding, many years ago.

Mr. Storm was graduated from Columbia University in 1890 and two years later was admitted to the bar. He was deeply interested in historical and patriotic societies, in many of which he was at different times an officer.

Mr. Storm was unmarried and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, widow of Colonel Orvis, who died two weeks ago, and by two sisters, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart and Mrs. Joseph F. Simmons.

Mrs. Hester Pullen Dies at 101.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 24.—Mrs. Hester Pullen, the oldest resident of Westchester County, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Phelps, 35 South Broadway, White Plains, in her 102d year. Mrs. Pullen retained her eyesight and hearing until her death. She celebrated her 101st birthday on Nov. 2 last, and then predicted that she would live for years to come. Mrs. Pullen had been a resident of White Plains for more than sixty years. She read a great deal about the European war.

Mme. La Roche Dies Suddenly.

Mme. Cloridan la Roche, said to be a niece of the President of Haiti, died suddenly yesterday at the home of Charles Alter, a relative, at 302 West Ninety-third Street, in her 47th year. She came to this city two months ago to undergo an operation at Mount Sinai Hospital and had failed steadily to health ever since. Mme. la Roche, although living in Haiti, directed a lace importing business in this city through her agents, and is said to have been wealthy.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HENRY BAILEY, for twenty-five years a clerk in the Union League Club, Manhattan, and a life long resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 468 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, aged 66 years.

Mrs. LUCY WILSON CHRISTIAN, wife of Martin E. Christian, formerly in the insurance business, and sister of the late Bennett Wilson, a well-known Brooklyn theatrical man, who had been connected with the Hyde & Behman Amusement Association, died on Tuesday at her home, 119 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. Mrs. Christian was 54 years of age.

HENRY MARTYN BEAN, 50 years old, a traveling salesman, died at his residence, 1,225 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday, leaving his wife, three sons, and two daughters. He was born in West Farmington, Me., and was a son of David and Mary Frances Bean, both of whom died within eight days last August.

WILLIAM BEYER, a retired builder and member of the Brooklyn Savingsbank and the United Butcher Guard of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 23 Willington Court, Flatbush, from pneumonia. Mr. Beyer was born in Gudenburg, Germany, sixty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty-two years. He left two sons and two daughters.

HENRY MURPHY, a well-known Brooklyn florist, died yesterday at his residence, 511 Fifty-third Street, leaving his wife and three daughters.

Lieut. CHARLES E. BROWN of Hose Company 6, Jamaica, L. I., died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 738 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. Lieut. Brown was born in Calais, Me., and had been a member of the Fire Department for twenty-seven years. He belonged to the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and John Hughes Council, Knights of Columbus.

CHARLES T. CANFIELD, forwarding agent of the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, with offices at 29 Warren Street, died yesterday at his home, 9 West Ninety-first Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He had been in business for more than fifty years, during forty-eight of which he was connected with these companies. Mr. Canfield was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, of the G. A. R. He also belonged to the Benevolent Lodge of Masons, the Masonic Veterans, and the Standard Commandery Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

GEORGE ALEXANDER WILSON of Providence, R. I., manager of the S. B. & R. Knight Mills, is dead in Providence. He was said to have had more cotton mills under his management than any man in this country, and for the last five years had been in charge of the twenty Knight mills. He was born in Millbury, Mass., and began to work in cotton mills at the age of nine. Mr. Wilson remained in the milling business all his life.

Dutton's EASTER CARDS

The Easter spirit appropriately expressed in both design and text. Large assortment.

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EX-MAGISTRATE KRAMER.

Brooklyn Lawyer Who Had Stormy Political Career Dies at 68.

Ex-Magistrate William Kramer, whose election to that office in 1899 was hotly contested by Magistrate Gaston E. Higginbotham, died on Tuesday, at his residence, 190 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Kramer was born in Germany in 1847 and was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn. He began to practice law in the Brooklyn police courts and later formed a law firm with James Moffett, with offices in upper Williamsburg. This firm was dissolved about ten years ago, and since then Mr. Kramer had practiced on his own account at 898 Park Avenue.

In 1899 the Republican Legislature passed a bill making the police justices of Kings, Queens, and Richmond elective, and, although Mr. Kramer was elected by a safe majority over his Democratic opponent, Higginbotham, Mayor Van Wyck declared that the bill was unconstitutional and then appointed Higginbotham for a term of ten years. The latter immediately took possession of the Lee Avenue Court Building, where he slept and had his meals served, and when Magistrate-elect Kramer went to take office on Jan. 1, 1900, his entrance was barred. The Court of Appeals later declared unconstitutional the measure which provided for the election of justices and Kramer was obliged to relinquish his position.

Mr. Kramer was always active in Republican politics, and many years ago was a nominee for Sheriff of Kings County, but was defeated. He was for many years a member of the Hanover and Congress Clubs. His widow and a son survive him.

JOHN WILSON DIES AT 78.

Miner Member of Parliament Was Complimented by Cleveland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—John Wilson, the miners' M. P., who sat for Mid Durham for the last twenty-five years died yesterday at the age of 78. One of the most remarkable men sent to Parliament as the representative of labor, he was the son of a laborer and worked in the quarries at the age of 10 and afterward in coal pits, and then went to sea.

Subsequently Wilson emigrated and was three years in the mines of Pennsylvania and Illinois, but returned again to the Durham pits. He again visited the United States in 1897, when, with Lord Playfair and Mr. Cremer, he went to place before President Cleveland his views of English trade unions on international arbitration.

Wilson was complimented by Cleveland, who remarked of him: "Are such men as Wilson common among the democracy of Great Britain? We should run a man with a record like his for the Presidency. All the Lords and Dukes could not hold a candle to him in a real republic."

CHAS. F. MATHEWSON DIES.

A Corporation Lawyer Who Was Prominent in Amateur Sports.

Charles Frederick Mathewson, a prominent corporation lawyer and a member of the firm of Krauthoff, Harman & Mathewson of 55 Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 6 West Forty-ninth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Bacon, N. Y., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1885 and was in practice until his death.

He was prominently identified with college and amateur interests and sports both while at college and in after life and was President of the Dartmouth College Association of New York City from 1895 until 1897, an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College since 1894, and a former President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. His widow, who was a daughter of General Samuel J. Anderson of Portland, Me., and a son, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HUNT—PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, March 23, Mary Gertrude Patterson to Clifford P. Hunt, by the Rev. James McCague.

SCOTT—HESS.—On Wednesday, March 24, 1915, in Jersey City, by the Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt, Edith E., daughter of Mrs. Virginia E. Hess, to William B. Scott, son of Albert E. Scott and the late Lucretia Hazen.

Brooklyn.

BLAIR—DAVIS.—March 23, Rose Davis to Harry Blair.

KING—SLEVIN.—March 21, Catherine Slevin to Earl E. King.

WILLIAMS—ANDROVETTE.—March 23, Ethel G. Androvette to Paul S. Williams.

Died.

ALLISON.—On March 24, 1915, Jemima, widow of George, in the 74th year of her age, at her late residence. Funeral service Church of Redemption, 602 Leonard St., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, on March 23, 1915, John Henry Bailey, son of the late William E. and Jane Sharpe Bailey. Funeral services at his late residence, 468 East 21st St., Flatbush, Friday, March 26, at 7:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

BATTEN.—At Montclair, N. J., March 23, 1915, Joseph Zane Batten, formerly of New York City, aged 64 years. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, Friday morning, March 26, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

BRESLIN.—James Breslin, beloved husband of Mary A. Dougherty, native of Ardara, County Donegal, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 593 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 9 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Samuel, March 24, 1915, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral on Friday, March 26, at 3 P. M., at Merritt's Chapel, 8th Av. and 21st St. Interment at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

CAMPBELL.—Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M.: You are summoned to attend the Masonic services of Worshipful Brother Samuel Campbell at the Stephen Merritt Undertakers, 223 8th Av., Friday, March 26, at 3 P. M., who passed away Wednesday, March 24.

WILFRED CUDDEBACK, Master.
JAMES W. TILFORD, Secretary, 948 Park Av.

CANFIELD.—Suddenly on Wednesday, March 24, 1915, Charles T. Canfield. Funeral services at

N. Y. CENTRAL LINES LOST IN EARNINGS

Income of Parent Company and B. & A. Decreased $10,000,000 in 1914.

LAKE SHORE OFF $7,800,000

Revenues of All Subsidiary Roads Fell—War, Miners' Strike, and Cattle Plague Blamed.

The annual report of the old New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and its leased lines, including the operations of the Boston & Albany Railroad, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, will be issued today. While the consolidation into the New York Central Railroad Company was actually effected Dec. 23, 1914, it was decided that the final report of the old company should include the operations to the end of the year. Copies of the annual reports of a number of the companies controlled by the old New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will also be sent to stockholders today.

All of the roads covered in the reports, representing more than 11,000 miles of railroad, show decreases in earnings, and the comments of Alfred H. Smith, President of the various roads, are practically alike in each instance. The European war, which caused a decreased transportation of immigrants and a shrinkage in freight traffic, affected all of the roads. The falling off in passenger and express earnings was particularly noticeable on the eastern division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Slow movement of crops and the foot-and-mouth disease caused great losses on the western division and on the spurs in the Middle Western States.

Central's Net Drops $8,088,000.

There was a shrinkage of 8.1 per cent. in the earnings from railway operation on the New York Central & Hudson River Road proper and the Boston & Albany. The total railway revenue was $112,741,051, a decrease of $9,942,758. To offset this decrease the expenses were cut by approximately the same amount, leaving net revenues for operation for 1914 and 1913 practically the same. Income from sources other than operation decreased $2,537,760, due mainly to a reduction of dividends on stock held in the railroad company's treasury.

The net income on these lines was $8,688,672, a decrease of $4,554,886. Only three regular quarterly dividends were paid by the old company, the fourth being officially declared by the consolidated company. After paying the three dividends there was a surplus for 1914 of $205,435. In 1913 the surplus, after paying four regular quarterly dividends, was $2,000,537. The total surplus for the roads to the end of 1914 was $9,435,742.

President Smith says in the report:

The decline in operating revenues which commenced in October, 1913, continued throughout the whole of the year 1914, causing a net decrease of $9,942,758.13, equal to 8.1 per cent.

The decrease in freight revenues, $6,753,858.35, was 11.6 per cent. Almost every commodity in the list shows a loss in volume and the consequent decrease in the density of freight traffic per mile of road was 381,215 ton miles.

The decrease in passenger revenue, $2,705,729.79, was in both local and interline business. The decrease in mileage amounts to 142,118,913 passenger miles. The average amount received from each passenger decreased a little over 3 cents and the density of passenger traffic per mile of road decreased 43,038 passenger miles.

The revenue from express business decreased $849,931.06, due to decrease in the volume of business and reduced rates. Mail earnings increased $468,440.38, due to more mail transported.

Deductions from corporate income show an increase of $1,648,155.30, due to increased carrying charges on the company's unfunded debt, resulting from the financial conditions which existed at the time when unfunded obligations had to be issued or extended.

Lake Shore's Figures.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway had total operating revenues of $51,524,285 in 1914, falling off of $7,828,823, or 13.19 per cent. The net income was $7,124,873, a decrease from the previous year of $5,363,466. A total of $6,000,000 was paid out in dividends, as against $9,000,000 in 1913, and the surplus for the year was $1,124,873, as against $3,488,340 in 1913. The total surplus at the end of the year was $50,348,996.

The general reduction in freight traffic amounted to 16.94 per cent., and on this point President Smith, in his report, says:

The reduction in freight traffic was partially caused by diminution in the export and import business of the country, and by a large decrease in tonnage of bituminous coal handled, brought about by a cessation of coal mining operations in Southeastern Ohio since April 1 through a strike of miners as a result of a disagreement between mine operators and employes in connection with the Green screenings law. The hoof and mouth disease, which was prevalent during the latter part of the year in parts of the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana tributary to the company's rails, made necessary rigid quarantine regulations, causing a decreased movement in live stock and packing house products.

The Michigan Central Railroad for the year 1914 had a total operating revenue of $33,464,968, a decrease of $3,212,002 from 1913. The net income for the year was $414,419, as against $1,283,160 the year previous. The dividend was cut from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., but it required $335,100 from the 1913 surplus to make this payment.

President Smith, in his report of the conditions of the Michigan Central, places the loss to the road because of the hoof and mouth disease at $103,000. The estimated loss in immigrant business as the result of the European war is placed at $170,000.

On the Big Four the earnings for the year from operation were $35,365,690, a decrease of $2,247,807. There was a deficit for the year of $2,279,277, which was approximately the same showing made during the previous year.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad showed a total revenue from operation of $15,597,384, a falling off of $4,046,746. The net income was $4,083,418, a decrease of $2,750,317. After paying dividends aggregating 10 per cent. there was a surplus for the year of $1,084,618 as compared with $3,834,936 in 1913. The total accrued surplus at the end of the year was $16,627,207.

MEETING OF SILK MEN.

Conditions in the Trade Declared to be Growing Better.

Reports read at the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held yesterday, showed that the industry in its many branches has passed through a profitable year except for the period immediately following the outbreak of the war and, to quote from the report made by Secretary Peugnet, "the trade finds itself today in a condition much better than many prophesied would be the case and with a more hopeful outlook for business, which is already gradually growing better."

Reports from various divisions of the association were read, and the eight members of the Board of Managers whose terms expired were re-elected to office. Immediately after the meeting the board met and re-elected the present officers and appointed standing committees.

In his report, Secretary Peugnet described the conditions growing out of the war and had this to say about the situation at home:

"During the past Fall and Winter many women gave up their social activities and economized in many ways. This naturally has not had a stimulating effect on the silk business, as women who would ordinarily be quite lavish in expenditures for silk gowns have, in most cases, reduced their purchases to a minimum, and, even in respect to those more staple articles of women's wear which, of late years, have been more and more made of silk, the spirit of economy is manifest."

Passing to what has been decreed in styles, he said that the short skirts are not welcomed by the silk manufacturers, as such models will not tend to increase the yardage consumed. What is lost in length, however, it is hoped, will be gained in width. In connection with the subject of pile fabrics, he said that the skill evidenced by American manufacturers can hardly be rivaled abroad and is one of the most satisfactory achievements of the silk industry.

In a trade report on broad silks Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, of the Schwarzenbach, Huber Company, put much stress on the necessity of co-operation among the manufacturers.

"The one lesson," he stated, "the experiences of 1914 should have taught the manufacturers, is that co-operation between sellers is a duty which not a single one of them who is a student of conditions ought to shirk any longer. The loss which resulted to them from mere fear of what their competitors might do has been tremendous, and the time and energy spent on individual adjustments, where collective efforts alone could have succeeded, is simply appalling."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prices higher than were expected were realized yesterday at a sale of trunks, suit cases, traveling bags, hand bags, &c., at the warehouse and salesroom of D. Hartmann, 15-17 Mercer Street. A large number of local and out-of-town buyers were present at the sale. The demand was good generally, with the call for fitted bags, steamer trunks, and wardrobe trunks especially active.

The annual meeting of the Clothiers' Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Brevoort tomorrow at 12:30.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR ADDED TRADE

Speakers Tell Exporters of the Opportunities in Russia and South Africa.

ROUTING VIA COPENHAGEN

Advantages Stated of That Port for Transhipping Instead of Those in Germany.

At the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers Export Association, held yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, the members were told that a big export trade awaits this country in Russia and British South Africa as a result of the European War. Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, President of the Association, presided. Carl Smith of Copenhagen, a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, predicted a great opportunity for American manufacturers and producers in Russia by using the Scandinavian countries as intermediaries in the shipment of merchandise. The other speaker, Cyril H. Bradford of Walter C. Airey & Co., Cape Town, South Africa, was equally emphatic in the belief that the United States is in a position to supply in South Africa most of the goods formerly purchased in Germany.

Mr. Smith said that the trade markets will undergo a great change when once the war is over. A large amount of goods which have been exported from Germany or through Germany to all parts of the world, but especially to France, Great Britain, Finland and Russia, in the opinion of the speaker, will not again be imported to these countries for many years. He said:

"Whether Germany loses or wins the war, it is the same; she will lose their trade and the advantages she enjoyed before the war began. It is generally recognized that this war is an economic contest which was bound to come sooner or later and that, with the enormous sacrifice of human life and wealth, must come a tremendous change in the economical arrangements of at least some of the nations. For neutral countries like our own Scandinavia and the United States—it must be our duty to keep our eyes open and to learn to find the way to take a proper advantage of the changes that will come in trade respects—changes which will perhaps never come again, whose causes we all hope can never again exist. While we wish and intend to be neutral, no one can blame us for doing our best, for endeavoring to avail ourselves of opportunities which in other circumstances would not exist."

Mr. Smith pointed out that before the war began Germany had practically the lion's share of the Russian market. She sold Russia every kind of products, and a large part of the American products that were sold to Russia passed through German hands, and sometimes were sold as German goods. The speaker presented full details of German trade, where it is and what it is, and where British or other goods now are wanted. These man imports to Russia in that year were $264,879,921.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Smith, "and that of many others in Copenhagen, that a great many things that have been sold to Finland and Russia heretofore through Germany will be sold through Scandinavia. Already many American firms, who had their European head offices in Berlin or Hamburg, have been moving to Copenhagen, as they can easily do business with Germany from Copenhagen, where they find it impossible to do from Germany with Finland and Russia from Germany. We have also in Copenhagen an excellent free port, and the United States is fortunate in the possession of two exceedingly able representatives in Copenhagen, Minister Egan and Consul Winslow, who closely look after the interests of American trade, and who are both very much liked in Denmark. I hope that many firms in the United States who now export or wish to export to Finland and Russia will find their way through the Free Port of Copenhagen."

Mr. Bradford, speaking of South African trade possibilities for the United States, said that Germany's share in the import trade of the Union of South Africa before the war amounted to 8½ per cent. He argued that, with these goods out of the market, Americans should have no difficulty in supplanting the German products with American goods. He said that in 1913 German imports of hosiery and knitted wear had a value of over $3,500,000, and that from his experience here he was convinced the American industry could supply these goods at an excellent chance in his country. Up to this time, the speaker said, all of the enameled ware used in South Africa was of German manufacture while condensed milk products, mostly from continental Europe, are valued at $2,000,000 annually. Mr. Bradford also called attention to the fact that 50 per cent. of the automobile tires sold in South America have been manufactured in Germany. In these and in other lines, Mr. Bradford said, American manufacturers have an unusual opportunity to push trade. He added that sentiment in South Africa was very strong against Germany and intimated that eventually there may be a heavy import duty against German goods entering British Colonial markets.

Among those present were George Beck, Consul General of Denmark; Fred Brown Whitney, Chairman, Lake Torpedo Boat Company; James McNaughton, Vice President American Locomotive Sales Corporation; E. H. Huscley, President United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd.; Maurice Coster, Manager Export Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; M. A. Oudin, Manager Export General Electric Company; Mr. Patterson, President National Cash Register Company; L. Moln, President C. W. Hunt Company, Inc.; W. F. Adam, Clarence Whitman & Company, Inc.; S. S. White, Jr., President S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, and Charles E. Jennings, C. E. Jennings & Co.

Steady Demand for Wool.

LONDON, March 24.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,000 bales, including a large selection of merinos, which were in steady demand at recent rates. Fine scoureds were occasionally taken for America, but the home trade did the bulk of the buying. Queensland scoured realized 2s 5½d, New South Wales greasy 1s 6d, and Tasmania greasy 1s 5d.

The War

The most intelligent and authoritative record of the European war from month to month will be found in a monthly magazine entitled CURRENT HISTORY, published at 25 cents a number by The New York Times, and sold by news dealers everywhere. Each number contains two hundred pages, with rotogravure illustrations. Every public and private library and every school and college should preserve this history for future reference and as a permanent record of this greatest of all wars in the world's history.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate says: "I regard it as simply invaluable, and it is just what the student or the writer of the history of any former war would have searched for in vain and could only have gathered together by infinite labor and pains."

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

Silk Waists for Immediate Delivery. We have crepe de chine, crepe Georgette, and radium waists for Easter holiday, 45 retailer at $2.25. Chelsea Waist Co., 152 to 156 West 25th. Fastest growing concern in New York. Telephone 9745 Farragut.

Jobber looking at silk poplin and Palm Beach suits and coats. Call, 4th floor, 129 W. 27th.

GROS DE LONDRES AND FAILLE TAFFETA, 36 AND 40 INCH, IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, TO CLOSE OUT. 127 MADISON AV., 7TH FLOOR.

WANTED, 1,000 gross Cotton Barmen Torchon Edges, 1¼ inches to 1⅝ inches. Call, with samples, 2 to 4 P. M. Thursday. D. Imerman & Co., 401 Broome St.

Attention of buyers! Stout silk poplin dresses, for immediate delivery; price $4.75. The Only Stout Dress Co., 108 5th Av., corner of 16th St. Chelsea 3823.

PARTIES with capital desiring partnership with old-established manufacturers should consult Goldberg, 23 W. 31st St. 3140 Madison Square.

ESTABLISHED commission merchant, several lines, desires office room with concern same kind of business; eventual association. T 60 Times.

SUB-CONTRACTORS of better grade, call with samples of Spring coats, 35 W. 35th St., 7th floor. Will place large orders.

Cloak salesman catering to the jobbing trade, catalogue houses, and large retailers, desires connection with a reliable house. T 101 Times.

Jobbing Trade.—M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 420, Broadway Central Hotel.

JOBBER looking at infants' and children's Fall coats, between 1 and 4 P. M. H. Levy, 777 Broadway.

JOB 200 VOILE DRESSES, latest models, regular price $5.25, to close at $1.75. Levy, 121 Prince Street.

Ladies' and misses' coats, sample line to close out this season's styles at $3.50 each. Haas, Moss & Co., 170 5th Av.

Jobber who buys for cash is open for medium-priced ladies' and misses' coats and suits. X 348 Times Annex.

Closing out 500 silk waists, regular $5 sellers, far below cost. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th St.

Attention of buyers; silk poplin dresses for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St.

Open for jobs in ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Eastern Jobbing House, 60 East 11th St.

Sub-manufacturers; call with snappy models in coats and suits. 146 West 25th St., 3d floor.

WANT MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE; MUST BE cheap; also filing cabinet. T 112 Times.

CASH for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Fellows, resident buyer, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs, all kinds, merchandise; spot cash.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3¼@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

War Orders Still Held Up.

When the tide of war contracts that is being held up through the inability of the mills and the foreign representatives to arrive at satisfactory terms, breaks loose there is every indication that the cloth makers will be swamped with orders. The buying for foreign governments of late has been of a rather desultory character in contrast to any importance compared with the original orders having been given out. Russia, France, and Italy are badly in need of uniform cloth, and it is understood that Belgium has been so sorely put to get supplies that cloth rejected by France has been taken to make uniforms for its soldiers.

In a Quandary.

Certain of the clothiers who bought rather extensively of fancy overcoatings when the prices were comparatively low do not know whether it is advisable to cancel some of these goods in favor of coverts or not. Coverts, according to all indications, are due for a big season next fall, some factors in the trade predicting that they will come close to the record established by the balmacaan. Yet what is holding back the manufacturers who have not bought them is the fact that they have other goods ordered that seem to show better values from a price standpoint. It is very hard for the clothier, who bought ten or fifteen cents a yard under the present market to throw this merchandise overboard in favor of a line that is selling high today. There are well posted men in the industry, however, who advise such action.

Why Cancellations Are Made.

There has probably been more "pushing" of goods on customers this season in the piece goods market than ever before and the result is the logical one—cancellations. A man who has been a long time in the business states that the blame for these revisions can be placed almost entirely on the salesman. The buyer, he said, after making his selections will tell the salesman to send him certain samples. The salesman, however, will disregard the request and remark, "How many pieces can I put you down for?" His customer informs him that, after seeing the samples, he will be in better position to make known his requirements. The salesman often can't see it in this light and insists on making out an order for so many pieces. The result of this is that, instead of ordering from his reference samples, the buyer makes the final selections from the orders booked.

Cheap Dresses Being Sent Back.

Certain manufacturers of the cheaper grades of misses' and women's dresses report that the returns of these goods for this time of the year are heavier this season than they have ever been before. A good deal of the returning is said to be due to poor buying by the retailers or their representatives who, to paraphrase a popular saying, had eyes bigger than their stores. On the other hand, it was quietly told to a TIMES reporter yesterday that many of the returns were justified in a sense, for the sharp competition on this class of goods was forcing the manufacturers to cheapen their wares all the time to meet the figure of some other cutter-up. This naturally results in cheaper goods in the merchandise and cheaper work on it, which results, in turn, in criticism on the part of the customer who knows values. As a result of this criticism the goods are "fired" back.

Seem to Want Co-operation.

Quite a little comment has been aroused in the downtown dry goods trade by an article that was published in Sunday's TIMES and which concerned the lack of co-operation among the commission houses in the abolishing of trade abuses. In addition to the abuses that were mentioned Sunday, namely, cancellations, requests for deferred shipments, and inaccurate and incomplete credit information, it was said that that there was great need of the kind of co-operation that would also do away with the taking of unfair and unearned discounts by buyers, as well as regulating freight allowances and standardizing sales notes or contract forms. It is also pointed out that while there is a mill organization, a converters' organization, a finishers' association, &c., the commission houses have been remaining peacefully unorganized and playing the goat for about everybody in sight.

Suits Have Been Very Active.

An excellent business in Spring suits for women and misses has been done this season by houses catering to the better class of trade, and it is by no means over yet. So good has been the demand that one prominent manufacturing concern has got out three different Spring lines, each of which contained well over a hundred models. The third line is now being shown to the buyers who visit this market and is meeting with considerable success. Duplicate orders are coming in well from practically all parts of the country. The general trend of suit styles at the moment is toward short, Eton effects in jackets and pleated skirts, some of the jackets being pleated and others not. Braid is being used copiously for trimming now, both on the jackets and skirts. One fairly extreme, but neat, model is of cream serge with the whole outline of the jacket and the bottom of the skirt set off by narrow black braid.

Few Steady Shoe Customers.

In these days of novelties, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, few shoe stores can boast of steady customers. No matter how good the values are in the store, an attractive window display, changed at least once a week, is needed to keep customers coming. "Do not overdress the Easter window with rabbits and other toys," it continues, "for the pretty shoe this season, properly displayed, will attract more real customers. Show the best stock and do not be afraid to put a price ticket on each pair. The higher-priced shoes are selling everywhere. The misses', children's, and boys' shoes are practically staple. On men's shoes there are more colored tops selling and they are mostly shown with gunmetal or dark tan vamps. For women there is no letup on fancy footwear. Fancy back oxfords are selling slowly, but combination black and white shoes and pumps are selling well at long profits."

Dyestuffs Hurt Cotton Trade.

A fair demand for percales is reported in the local dry goods market, and a though the market is adversely affected on these goods by the lessened export good routine trade is reported on printcloths demand for them. The dyestuff scarcity is hitting the trade harder as time goes on, and reds and blacks are getting more difficult to obtain all the time. No great relief has been afforded by the recent receipts of coloring matter here, they being too small to have much of an effect on the textile industries generally. Staple ginghams are active in jobbing circles, and they are being withdrawn by manufacturers as their stocks of dyestuffs are depleted. Denims seem to be the hardest hit of all, however, for indigo is one of the scarcest coloring materials in the list and these goods eat up color rapidly. Leading lines of these goods have been withdrawn. Brown denims are easier to get now than blue, but the demand for them is said not to be heavy. There has been no great change in other colored cotton goods during the last week.

Gray Goods Active and Higher.

Continued activity and a further advance in prices marked yesterday's trading in printcloths. Realizing that the continued upturn of cotton is giving sellers a reason for higher prices, buyers are trying now to get goods for spot and nearby deliveries at the least advance possible. Bids for late deliveries were in most cases refused. Buying was pretty general yesterday in the 39 and 38½-inch constructions, a notable feature, however, being the jagging of the demand for 64-56s in the later width. In some quarters these goods were held yesterday at 3 11-16 cents for spot, though it was said to be possible to get them here and there at 3⅝ cents. At any rate they were not in as much demand as the other wide constructions. Sheetings were in fair demand. The spot prices reached in yesterday's advances were:

39-inch, 80-90s....5½@3⅝-inch, 64-56s..3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½@3⅝-inch, 60-52s..3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½@3⅝-inch, 60-48s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅞c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imports of Leather, Jewelry, and Yarn Are Classified.

Declaring that the evidence of both Government and importers' witnesses was "unsatisfactory," the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Dingelstedt & Co. involving the classification of leather. Appraiser Sague reported the merchandise to be black, fine, long grain, enameled leather made from cow hides and used as upholstery leather. Assessment was made at 10 per cent. under the provision in the tariff covering such goods. The protestants claimed free entry as leather not specially provided for.

William H. Leiner & Sons lost in protests regarding the duty made on glove leather imported under the act of 1909. Duty was taken either at 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for leather of this kind. The importers claimed that duty should have been levied either at 5 per cent. ad valorem as rough leather or at 7½ per cent. as grain, buff, or split leather.

The H. B. Claflin Corporation was sustained in the contention that mesh bags made of gun metal are not "articles of personal adornment" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. While the provision under which duty was taken covers mesh bags made of various metals, Judge Mitchell held that bags of gun metal are excluded. The claim for duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for was sustained and the Collector reversed in his assessment of 85 per cent. Similar action was taken in protests by Strauss Brothers & Co. relative to mesh bags in chief value of white metal.

G. C. Heimardinger & Co. were sustained in protests claiming imitation pearl necklaces to be dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry under the act of 1909. The Collector's assessment of 85 per cent. under the personal adornment provision was reversed. A. Steinhardt & Brother, Inc., were given a rate of 60 per cent. on imitation gun metal belt buckles imported under the act of 1909. The board decided that the goods are commercially known as jewelry, and not as personal adornment articles.

James B. Horner won a rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem on merchandise invoiced as styrax liquid imported under the Tariff act. The Collector was reversed in returning the commodity at 20 per cent. as an aromatic substance.

The Peerless Plush Manufacturing Company imported mohair yarn during the period of time when Paragraph 357 Schedule K of the act of 1909 was continued by the proviso of Paragraph 310 as part of the present act. It was accordingly classified at the rate provided for by Paragraph 377, act of 1909. It was claimed to be dutiable under Paragraph 287 or Paragraph 307 of the new Schedule K of the act of 1913. As in other cases, the board held that at the date of this importation, Nov. 3, 1913, the new Schedule K was not yet in operation.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., except rain Fri. in w.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in s.; Fri., fair, except probably rain in n. w.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in n. w.; Fri., fair; gentle n. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Ala.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., fair in s., rain and colder in n.; moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; rain at night or Fri.; colder Fri.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Fri.

La.—Fair Thurs.; rain and colder at night or Fri. in n., and on Fri. in s.; fresh s. winds on the coast, shifting to n. w. Fri.

East. Tex.—Fair in s., rain and colder in n. Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri. rain s., rain or snow in n.; much colder; strong s. winds Thurs., shifting to n. by Fri.

West. Tex.—Fair Thurs., except rain or snow and much colder in the Panhandle in afternoon or night with strong n. winds. Fri. snow in n. and w., fair in s. e., colder.

Utah—Snow or rain and colder Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Okla.—Rain and colder Thurs. afternoon or night, possibly turning into snow during Thurs. night. Fri. fair and cold.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs., rain and colder at night. Fri. rain or snow and colder.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., rain and colder.

Ky. and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., rain or snow and colder.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., rain or snow and colder; moderate s. w. to n. winds, becoming n. e. and increasing Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder in n.; snow in n., snow or rain in s. Fri., colder; winds becoming n. w. to n. and fresh.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain or snow in n.; colder at night. Fri., cloudy; moderate s. winds, shifting to fresh n. w.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled and colder Thurs., probably snow. Fri., cloudy.

Wis.—Snow and colder Thurs. or Thurs. night; much colder. Fri., cloudy; fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Snow and much colder Thurs., with fresh to strong n. w. winds. Fri., fair.

Iowa—Colder Thurs., with snow in w. and snow or rain in e., much colder at night. Fri., cloudy.

Mo.—Rain or snow and colder Thurs. in w. and Thurs. night in e. Fri., unsettled, probably snow, colder in s. and e.

N. Dak.—Fair, continued cold Thurs. Fri., fair.

S. Dak.—Snow Thurs., colder in con. and e. Fri., fair.

Neb.—Snow and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Kan.—Snow in n., snow or rain in e. on Thurs., much colder. Fri., fair and cold.

MANIAC RESCUED AT SEA.

Arrives Here in Irons on Board the George E. Warren.

Capt. Skolfield of the American steamship George E. Warren arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam with a cargo of dyestuffs, which shifted at sea in the heavy weather and almost caused the vessel to become unmanageable.

The Warren sailed from Rotterdam on Feb. 15, and on Feb. 28 she had to put back, because the coal was so poor that the firemen could not get steam. It cost $1,000 for towboats to take the vessel back to Rotterdam.

When the vessel was at Rotterdam a second time A. W. Olsen, a sailor from the American bark Manga Reva, was placed on board by the Consul to be brought back because of his mental condition. On March 20 he jumped overboard and was rescued by a lifeboat crew in a rough sea. Olsen had to be placed in irons for the rest of the voyage.

Through the shifting of the dyestuffs and the shortage of coal, Capt. Skolfield had to put into Bermuda before reaching New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany Bargain Co.; Mr. Block, silk coats, 1,270 Bway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, suits, waists; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Brothers Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebold, furniture; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, pants; York.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. J. Moore, waists; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. Block & Sons; L. Block, dry goods; York.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, dress goods; 75 Spring.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, dress goods, silks; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; N. Mendelson, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas; Knickerbocker; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats; Mrs. A. B. Francis, infants' wear; W. J. H. Hilliard, laces, embroideries, neckwear, veilings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss N. Jones, women's negligees, kimonos, infants' caps; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Mahoney, ribbons; Miss N. Thurlow, misses', children's cotton underwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Morrissey, ladies' waists; Mr. Wright, leather goods; 116 W. 32d St.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—D. Coplan, woolens; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Roxbury Carpet Co.; W. Butler, carpets; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—F. J. Kennedy Co.; J. A. Lyons, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
BOSTON—N. Wolf; C. C. Provandie, boys' children's clothing; 31 Union Square; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Jones & Bacon Co.; Mr. Cossette, silks, velvets; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Fraser, dresses; G. F. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, bibs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; B. Levy, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Churchill & Bean; G. G. Bean, trimmings; Latham.
BOSTON—Margane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—E. Levy; cotton goods; Latham.
BROCKTON—Fraser Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Fraser, dry goods; Broztell.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Dooley, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 18 W. 32d St.
BUFFALO—M. Schroeder Co.; B. B. Bing, clothing; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, carpets; 18 W. 35.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, waists; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits; 221 4th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Gordon, clothing; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros.; Morris Herzog, wash dresses, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; S. H. Halle, general merchandise; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Sterling-Welch Co.; J. E. Crew, curtains; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak Co.; B. W. Korach, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright & Matzler Co.; Mr. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; York.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott, Co.; W. Budge, carpets; 200 5th Av.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, dress goods; 75 Spring.
FINDLAY, Ohio—Benton; C. D. Levy, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—J. S. Smiley, ladies' garments; York.
FLINT, Mich.—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, ladies' garments; 31 Union Square.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; L. F. Pierce, jewelry, leather, men's furn. goods; Church.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, waists; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, general merchandise; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, books, toys; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD—Sage-Allen & Co.; J. A. Carlisle, dress goods; 75 Spring.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, carpets; 320 Church.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—Empire Clothing Co.; H. Copeland, clothing; Wallick's.
KANSAS CITY—Karshishon Bros.; O. S. Karshishon, rugs; Brostell.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Jones & Newcomber & Co.; Mrs. M. M. Jobe, cloaks, suits; 45 W. 34th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; I. U. Gruff, dress goods; 75 Spring.
LOUISVILLE—Bway. Dept. Store; J. A. Robinson Co.; Miss A. E. Erdmann, ladies' ready to wear; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bway. Dept. Store; J. A. Haberfasch, carpets; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Wolf, Wile & Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; A. P. Conrard, dress goods; 75 Spring.
METROPOLITAN—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 18 West 35th.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Spence Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, women's ready-to-wear; Miss E. Benn, waists; Claridge.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTREAL, Canada—Farrell-Belisle Co.; J. W. Belisle, millinery; Murray Hill.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. McNelly, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN—Strouse, Adler & Co.; J. M. Ullman, corsets; 45 East 17th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—M. Ripps Co.; M. Ripps, dry goods; St. Denis.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. C. Burwell, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK.—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; W. T. Swarts, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring.
OKLAHOMA CITY—K. Elliott, fancy goods; Wallick's.
PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Scott, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Bway. and 10.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React After Further Rise —Foreign Loans in This Market.

Although not quite so active as it had been the previous day trading on the Stock Exchange extended to a larger portion of the list, and despite a substantial reaction from the session's best prices the closing figures showed numerous and in many instances substantial net gains. The further advance served to emphasize the difference of opinion which has existed in the financial district as to the wisdom of a forward movement as rapid as that which the market has enjoyed during the last few days, but despite the feeling in some important quarters that trading was outrunning a proper sense of caution there was no selling pressure in sufficient volume to prevent the market making further considerable headway. Pressure, however, did increase on the advance and led naturally enough to the loss of some of the ground which was gained early in the day.

Our foreign trade is throwing a glamour over the business and financial situation, for never before in the history of the country has it piled up credit so rapidly in its trade with other nations. But a great part of this is war trade and not peace trade, and the very conditions which are so extraordinarily stimulating our exports are furnishing offsets in the way of disturbance of ordinary trade relationships, and in the shape, too, of restricted home demand. We have every reason to be grateful for our foreign trade, but any reasoned viewed of the situation as a whole must take count of the fact that our home trade is not as good as our trade with other nations. This is a fact which should be recognized in Washington as well as in Wall Street, and it is all the less unpleasant to recognize it inasmuch as trade though still light is better than it was. Things are mending in this respect, but they need to be encouraged rather than be put under unnecessary handicaps.

It is becoming more patent than ever that in connection with the enormous trade balances which are piling up in our favor we will be called upon to grant credit to many of our foreign customers. At least six countries are now looking to this market, including England and France. The negotiations in respect to credits for these two are proceeding and so, too, are negotiations with Argentina. Some of these seemed yesterday on the eve of being concluded. The English credit will probably be very large—$100,000,000 is spoken of as the amount, although it might even be larger than that and eventually probably will be—and the French credit will also reach large figures if the present negotiations are successfully concluded.

It is necessary of course to take count of the effect which the grant of credits running into the hundreds of millions will have upon the investment and money market situations here, but in this connection one thing to be taken count of is the fact that if we do not take European securities in part payment for the goods we are selling Europe will probably take means to pay us for these goods in our own securities. A rise in prices here under existing conditions tends to increase substantially the amount of foreign liquidation even apart from any consideration of Europe's need of placing itself in funds in this market. The cables reported considerable selling yesterday of one or two American issues which rose to a level which permitted liquidating sales under the rules under which the London stock market loans of last July were carried over. In buying back securities from Europe we reduce by just so much the amount which we have annually to remit abroad for interest and dividends. By indirection we accomplish the same purpose in buying foreign securities.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Private Wires Handle Much Traffic

Members of Stock Exchange firms which are best known as "wire houses" said yesterday that evidence was strong that the public was coming into the market. This observation applied equally to bonds as to stocks, although the extensive advance of stock prices was said to have brought in by telegraph substantially more orders and inquiries for stocks than for bonds. The private wires of several firms running out to the West and to cities of the Atlantic seaboard were reported to be so crowded with messages that service was handicapped. Not all of the telegrams meant orders, by any means, but the brokers here extracted much encouragement from inquiries which were not immediately followed up by purchases or sales. Their receipt, it was said, betokened a change of conditions over those prevailing even a week ago that was highly encouraging to the commission men.

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A Foreign Sale of Union Pacific.

The sale of 12,000 shares of Union Pacific on a single order from abroad was reported on the board and the transaction was put through without checking the upward trend of quotations more than momentarily. The improvement of the so-called international issues brought out considerable selling on cabled orders. There were brokers who professed surprise at the market's strength in the face of liquidation from Europe which, according to their view, supplied a really large portion of the offerings. Whatever the source of selling, the relatively unimportant recessions and the sizable increases included in net results for the day showed that most issues experienced a demand that took little account of supply.

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Atchison Steps Into Favor.

The unusual activity in Atchison yesterday was credited to a belated recognition of the monthly earnings statements made by the road during the Winter. A broader view of its popularity, which resulted in a turnover six times as great as Tuesday's, would probably be that Atchison was merely profiting from the speculative fervor that has marked general trading this week. The fact stands, nevertheless, that the road enters the Spring season with a better record of cold-weather income than many contemporary properties.

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B. & O. Shows Increases.

Optimists are referring to Baltimore & Ohio earnings for February as proof of the coming of better times. From now on, they say, the railroads generally will show increased earnings. Baltimore & Ohio showed a gross increase of $36,000 over February, 1914, and a net increase of $1,006,000. While the gross is still $890,000 behind the gross of February two years ago, the net is $250,000 above the February net for 1913. Forced economy, the optimists admit, had a great deal to do with this comparatively improved condition. The full rate increase recently granted to the Eastern railroads went into effect on Feb. 23, and so the month's earnings were only slightly affected by increased rates.

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Spreckels Visits White House.

Denver & Rio Grande Directors, it is assumed, are very much interested in the visit to the White House of Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, Mr. Spreckels, according to dispatches, met the President and talked about Federal acquisition of the Western Pacific. The Directors, having a weighty load on their shoulders as a result of the Denver & Rio Grande's obligations to the Western Pacific, are anxious to know whether Washington is in favor of going into the railroad business where the Goulds left off. It may be that the weighty secrets will released at today's meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande Board; that the Board will learn whether either Federal ownership or State ownership of the Western Pacific is a probability. Wall Street seems to have faith in Mr. Spreckels's argumentative abilities, and the rumors persist that the Western Pacific will be lifted out of receivership and that holders of the mortgage bonds on which interest was defaulted on March 1 will have a chance of exchanging them for either Federal or State bonds. Federal acquisition is not seriously considered, but State acquisition is much talked about.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales	573,304
Same day last year	235,190
Year to date	14,281,993
Same period last year	21,304,762
Average price and change 50 stocks	63.65 + .52
Same day last year	70.39 — .54

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
84	86	300	Adams Express	84	84	84	84	— ½
34½	34½	4,925	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	35	34⅞	34½	— ¾
9	9⅝	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9½	9½	9½	9½	
37¼	38	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf					
61¾	61⅞	89,050	Amalgamated Cop	38	38½	38	38	+1
49	50	800	Am. Agri. Chem	61	63	60⅞	61¾	+1
43¾	43¾	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	48	49	48	49	+1
29⅞	29⅞	14,300	American Can	44¼	44¼	43½	43½	+½
94	95	500	American Can pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
45	45¼	1,600	Am. Car & Foun	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	+ ⅝
45	45¾	25	do odd lot	46	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝
83½	85	75	Am. Coal Products	45	45	45	45	
108	109	25	Am. Cotton Oil	84	84	83¾	83¾	
46⅜	47¼	2,000	American Express	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
88	91	400	Am. Hide & L. pf	46½	47⅛	46½	47	— ¾
27¼	27½	500	American Ice Securities	88	90	88	90	
25	28½	2,100	American Linseed	20	29	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
9⅜	9¾	300	American Locomo	28	28	28	28½	
25½	25¾	3,400	American Locomotive pf	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
81	84½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	24¼	27	24¼	26	+2
67¾	67¾	12,800	Am. Steel Foun	85	85	84½	84½	+1½
26¼	26½	100	Am. Sugar Refining	67	68¼	66⅝	67½	+ ⅝
26¼	26½	50	do odd lot	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
103¾	103¾	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	103⅜	104	103	103⅜	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	20	Am. Tobacco	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	
110	112	117	Am. Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	— 1
58½	60	12	Am. Woolen	57⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
121¼	121⅜	1,850	Am. Writing Pa. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼
228⅜	224½	400	Anaconda Min. Co	223½	224	223½	224	+ ¾
7½	8½	300	Atchison T. & S. F	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
98⅞	98⅞	8,500	Atchison T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅜
98½	99	8,580	Atlantic Coast Line	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅜
60½	60⅝	300	Baltimore & Ohio	60	61	60	61	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	9,800	Batopilas Mining	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	7	7	7	7	
68¼	68½	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
105	105½	5,600	Brooklyn R. T	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅜
87½	88¼	1,900	Brunswick T. & R. Sec	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	88	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	100	Butterick Co	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
29	29	100	Calif. Petroleum	28½	28½	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	1,600	Calif. Petroleum pf	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	4,000	Can. Pacific	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
35½	35¾	7,200	Central Leather Co	162	162¾	161¼	161¼	— ⅛
101½	102¼	35	Central Leather Co. pf	36¾	36¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	
11¼	11⅝	1,100	Chi. Gt. Western	43¼	44	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
89	89¼	2,700	Chi. Mil. & St. P	29¼	29¼	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
128⅝	124⅞	200	C., Mil. & St. P. pf	88⅜	89¼	88¼	89	+ ⅛
125¾	125½	700	Chi. & Northwestern	125	125	125	125¼	+ ⅛
121¼	121¾	2,850	C., R. I. & Pacific	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
57	57¼	3,800	Chino Copper	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
28	30	50	Cl., Cin., C. & St. L	57¼	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	3,910	Colo. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
24½	26	100	Colo. Southern	27⅝	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
116⅜	117½	500	Consol. Gas	25	25	25	25	+1
116⅜	117¼	75	do odd lot	117¼	117¼	117	117	— ⅛
53½	55	300	Continental Can	118	118	118	118	
53½	55	55	do odd lots	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
92	94	200	Continental Can pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	
111¾	113⅝	1,500	Corn Products Ref	92½	92½	92½	92½	-1
72¾	72¾	200	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
47½	50	2,130	Cuban Am. Sugar	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	
93½	95	500	Cuban Am. Sug. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	50⅜	+2
147	149	100	Delaware & Hud	94	95	94	95	
		100	D. Moines & Ft. D	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	+ ½
116	120	20	Detroit Edison Co	5	5	5	5	-1
23¾	23¾	26,025	Erie	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	
38⅛	38⅞	5,050	Erie 1st pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
30¼	31¼	800	Erie 2d pf	38	38	38	38¼	
	24	100	Federal M. & S	30¾	31½	30¾	31	+ ⅜
183	186	10	Federal M. & S. pf	8	8	8	8	
106	107½	100	General Chemical	24	24	24	24	+4
141	141¾	10	General Chem. pf	185	185	185	185	
100¼	110	500	General Electric	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
3,125	100	400	General Motors	141½	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
	100	3,700	General Motors pf	107¾	110¼	107¾	110	+ 2¼
3,000	118	6,000	Goodrich,(B.F...) Co	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
1,000	37¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	39	39	37¾	37¾	— ¾
900	52	200	Gr. N. ctfs. for O. P	117	118¾	117	117¾	— ¼
200	107½	9,900	Guggenheim Expl	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
	13	1,300	Illinois Central	52¼	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
3,600	61¾		Inspiration Copper	107	107	107	107	+1
112	115	100	Int.-Met. v. t. ctfs	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+ ½
		100	Inter-Met. pf	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ½
71	73	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	61¾	62¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¾
	87⅜	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	112	112	112	112	— ¾
87	87½	270	Inter. Paper	72	72	72	72	+ ½
37½	37½	200	Inter. Paper pf	9	9	9	9	
57	59	600	Kansas City South	37½	37½	37	37½	+1½
82	100	600	Kan. City So. pf	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅜
120¾	82	100	Kayser, (J.,) & Co	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+3
	98	750	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+1¼
30⅜	32	100	Lackawanna Steel	120¼	120¼	119	120	— ¾
97	100	40	do., odd lot	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
84½	7	100	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	30	
139	139¼	4,100	Lake Erie & West	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+1½
	68	100	Lehigh Valley	7	7	7	7	+1½
115	116	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	138⅛	139⅜	138¼	138¼	— ¼
48	54	100	Louis. & Nash	65	65	65	65	
31¼	32½	4,100	Manhattan Shirt	114	114	114	114	+1
73½	74	4,050	Maxwell Motors	50	50	50	50	
29¾	30	4,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	31¾	32	30¾	32	+ ½
	200		Max. Motors 2d pf	73½	74¼	72¾	73½	+ ½
70¾	71	4,700	May Dept. Stores	29¾	30¼	29	30	+ ¼
23⅜	23⅞	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
23¾	23⅞		Miami Copper	71½	72¼	71	71	— ¾
13	13¼	200	do., odd lots	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
13	13½		Minn. & St. Louis	23¾	24	23¾	24	
114⅜	115	465	do., odd lot	13½	13½	13	13	— ¼
11⅝	11⅞	8,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
29½	31	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	115	+1½
11	11¼	1,800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¾	12⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ⅝
50⅜	51¼	900	Missouri Pacific	29	30	29	29½	+2
99½	100	900	Montana Power	11¼	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
121⅞	123	200	Montana Power pf	50¾	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
121½	123	37	National Biscuit	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
13¾	13⅝	500	do., odd lot	121¼	122	121¼	122	+1½
58¼	58¾	2,400	Nat. Lead	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	
12⅞	12⅞	600	Nat. Lead Co. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
69	69¾	400	Nevada Con. Cop	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
85⅞	86	4,020	N. Y. Air Brake	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	54⅝	2,900	N. Y. Central	69	69¾	69	69¾	+1½
25	25¼	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	85	86⅝	85	86	— ⅛
102½	103	910	N. Y. Ont. & West	55	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
105	105¼	7,550	Norfolk & Western	25	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	400	Northern Pacific	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
106⅞	106¼	4,900	Pacific Mail	104⅜	104⅝	104¼	105	+ ⅜
122½	123	425	Penn.	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1¼
72	72	800	People's Gas, Chi	105⅝	106⅞	105⅝	106¼	+1⅛
20	20¼	50	P. C. C. & St. L	122	122¾	122	122¾	+1⅝
91	92⅝	100	Pittsburgh Coal	70	70	70	70	
30	30½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
88¼	92	100	Pressed Steel Car	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
151	152	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
	23		Pullman Co	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1
1	1¼	300	Quicksilver pf	151	151	151	151	
22¼	23½	800	Railway Steel Sp	1	1	1	1	
18⅝	18⅝	4,600	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
146	146¼	57,200	Reading	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	21½	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	146¼	147¾	145¾	146	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	21¼	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	20	do., odd lot	78	78½	78	78	+ ⅛
8	8¼	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	
5¼	6	420	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	5	5	5	5	
84	84	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14¼	14½	500	St. L. Southw. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
34½	35	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	33	33	33	33	
13⅝	13⅝	820	Seaboard Air Line pf	14	14	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
27	28½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	34¼	35¼	34¼	35	+1
85⅞	85⅞	17,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	136⅝	136⅝	136½	136⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	8,375	Southern Pacific	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
50	50⅝	700	Southern Railway	85⅛	86½	85⅛	86½	+2⅜
63½	64	400	Southern Railway pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	1,425	Standard Milling	51¼	51¼	51	51	+2
⊕30	30½	2,200	Studebaker Co	53½	53⅞	53¼	53¾	— ⅛
182	183½	900	Tennessee Copper	40¼	40¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14⅞	200	Texas Co	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
52¾	52¾	7,300	Texas & Pacific	134	134⅞	134	134¼	+ ⅛
96½	97½	100	Third Avenue	145	145	145	145	
106	105	50	Twin City R. T	52½	52⅝	51½	52	+ ⅛
6	6	400	Underw. Typew. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
124¼	124⅜	76,450	Union B. & P. Co	104	104	104	104	
80¾	80½	500	Union Pacific	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
80¾	80½	300	Union Pacific war	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
73	80½	100	Union Pacific pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	124¼	+2⅛
42½	43	100	do., odd lots	80¾	80¾	80¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	10¼	800	United Cigar Mfrs	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
26	26⅜	2,500	United Rys. Invest	43	43	43	80¾	+ ⅛
70	73	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	8½	8½	8¼	43	— ¼
25½	40	100	U. S. Express	28½	27	25½	8¼	+1½
80	85	270	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	71	71	71	26	+ ¼
40	41	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	27	27	27	71	+ ½
63	63¾	7,680	U. S. Imp. Co.	70⅜	80½	70⅜	27	+5½
104½	105	100	U. S. Rubber	41	41	41	80½	+2
48	48¼	65,650	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	62⅜	64	62⅜	41	
105¼	105⅝	1,400	U. S. Steel	105¼	106¼	105¼	64	+ ⅝
105¼	105⅝	25	U. S. Steel pf	48	49	47⅞	106¼	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	13,200	do., odd lot	106¾	106¾	106¾	48¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	200	Utah Copper	58	58⅝	58⅜	105⅝	— ⅛
84	84⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	106¾	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	84½	84½	84½	58⅝	— ⅛
91	95	100	Wabash	7	7	7	84½	+1½
22½	23	200	Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	7	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	500	Wells-Fargo Exp	92½	92½	92½	17⅞	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	1,800	Western Maryland	23	23¼	22⅞	92½	— ⅜
8	14	3,300	Western Union Tel	64½	64½	64½	23	+ ⅛
		100	Westingh. E. & M	73	73⅜	72¼	64½	+ ⅛
117	119	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf	10	10	10	72¼	+ ⅜
106	106½	400	Willys-Overland	118	118	118	10	—2
118	118¾	500	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	106½	106⅝	106	118	
			Woolworth pf	118	118	118	106	— ¾
							118	+ ½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Sharp Advances in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 109,907 shares of stock and $95,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 5,800 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 27,497; oils, 4,075; and mining, 78,335. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Am.Thrift So. ciety pf., wi.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co.ord.bearer	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Int. R. T. ctfs.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
350	Kelly Springf'd Tire	115	115	114	115
10	Kelly Springf'd T. new 2d pf.	122	122	122	122
200	Nat. Cloak & S.	68½	69½	67	69
350	Nat. C. & S. pf.	100	100	100	100
300	Fyrene Mfg. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,500	Corp. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	Sterling Gum	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10,000	U. C. S., new	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
97	U. C. S. pf., new	12	12	12	12
310	U. C. S. of Am.	100	101	96	101
10,100	U. Prof. S. n.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡World Film	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞

RIGHTS.

5,300	N. Y. C. rts.	½	½	½	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,025	An.-Am. Oil	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
45	Atlantic Ref	660	660	690	+40
75	Buck. P. L.	110	107	108	+ 1
20	Cont. Oil	224	222	224	+ 2
11	Eureka P. L.	230	226	226	+ 1
40	Ill. Pipe L.	129	127	129	+ 1
23	Ind. Pipe L.	101	99	100	+ 1
55	Nat. Transit	31	30½	30½	+ ½
30	Northern P. L.	91	91	91	
750	Ohio Oil	143	139	141	+ 2
1,090	Pierce Oil	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
90	Prairie O. & G.	244	238	241	+ 5
65	P. P. L. w. l.	149	147	148	+ 5
14	Solar Ref.	235	235	235	+ 5
80	So. Penn Oil	266	262	265	+ 1
58	South. P. L.	208	202	206	+ 1
185	S. O. Ca.	296	290	295	+ 5
45	S. O. of Kan.	368	350	368	+26
58	S. O. of Ky.	260	250	258	+ 7
145	S. O. of N. Y.	398	395	397	+ 2
43	S. O. of Ohio	430	187	188	+ ½
40	Union Tank L.	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
35	Vacuum Oil	185	181	185	+ 6

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,700	†Alta-Con. M. Co	43	50	43	50
18,500	††Atlanta	39	39	37½	38
1,400	†Bonanza	27	27½	27	27½
3,000	Braden Copper	7⅞	7¾	7

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PRICES OF COTTON UP 13 TO 18 POINTS

Trading on a Broad Scale, with Heavy Buying by Brokers for Leading Spot Interests.

NEW HIGH LEVEL REACHED

Market Close Is Firm, with a Recession of Only One to Four Points from the Top Prices.

Instead of exhibiting a reactionary tendency, cotton yesterday displayed more strength than has been shown at any time during the present remarkable advance, which has carried prices up from 115 to 120 points since March 1, the date when the first outline of the blockade plans of the Allies was made public. Prices are now up nearly 2¼ cents from the low level reached on Dec. 11, and the profit-taking sales are easily absorbed on an advancing scale.

In yesterday's market the trading was on a broad scale, with heavy buying by brokers acting for the leading spot interests. The South was a moderate seller, with some sales reported as having been made against the new crop. Spot quotations were 1-16 to ⅛ higher.

The strength of the market appears to be due largely to the strong technical position and the scarcity of contracts. Attention has been called repeatedly in this column to these factors, which seem to have predominated throughout the recent burst of activity.

Business has been on only a moderate scale, owing to the fact that the old style of doing business with the South—on a credit basis—has not been pursued by conservative houses, and the large Southern element which usually participates in bull markets has been reduced to small proportions. Nearly all firms have adhered strictly to a policy of calling conservative margins on their clients, and the market for this reason, while narrow, has shown more stability.

It is hard to tell what part has been played by the prospective decrease in acreage. There seems to be little doubt at the South has made arrangements for a heavier curtailment than was believed possible a short time ago. At least no one would have looked for a big reduction in acreage on the basis of 10 cents or higher for the new crop markets.

In some States aggressive campaigns have been conducted in favor of crop diversification. This is particularly true of Alabama, where the greatest diversification campaign in the agricultural annals of the country has just closed. The propaganda was spread throughout forty-six counties, which were entirely covered, with eight counties partly covered. About 1,300 meetings were held, and the number of people at the meetings was placed at 130,000. The lecture tour began on Feb. 3 and closed only last week. Cooperation was received from farmers, bankers, merchants, and Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the State, assisted by the State Departments of Education and Agriculture, the Farmers' Union, and the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company.

In spite of the fact that new high records were made yesterday for every option on the list the reaction at the close was only a matter of 1 to 4 points. Exports were moderate, amounting to 28,000 bales, with 14,000 to Great Britain and 9,000 to the Continent.

Southern spot markets as official'y reported were unchanged, 6@20 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 9.30 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows. Closed firm:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	9.19	9.02	9.15@ 9.17	9.02@ 9.04
May	9.37	9.20	9.35@ 9.36	9.18@ 9.20
July	9.68	9.50	9.64@ 9.66	9.49@ 9.50
October	10.00	9.81	9.96@ 9.97	9.80@ 9.81
December	10.19	10.01	10.17@10.18	9.99@10.00
January	10.26	10.10	10.27@10.27	10.08@10.10

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Galveston	9,010	9,780	8,567
New Orleans	12,227	6,524	6,264
Mobile	714	94	6
Savannah	4,338	4,784	1,883
Charleston	661	1,932	333
Wilmington	2,235	2,063	521
Norfolk	2,467	2,316	900
Total port receipts	36,941 bales, against 19,054 the same day last year.		

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	832	800	299
Memphis	958	2,293	3,436
St. Louis	667	6,299	967
Houston	11,973	7,755	3,977

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,500 to 14,500	7,333	3,900
New Orleans	7,500 to 9,000	10,388	4,435
Total exports yesterday, 26,101 bales, so far this season, 6,302,477, against 7,717,784 for same period last year.			

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
4,250	New Orleans	8.50	358,969	187,522
50	Mobile	8.31	41,184	22,328
5,879	Savannah	8½	204,540	77,806
100	Galveston	9.10	404,838	290,370
	Wilmington	8.50	51,252	39,106
4,259	Norfolk	8.63	81,818	45,561
	Augusta	8.50	137,502	64,713
3,900	Memphis	8.50	206,649	129,501
8	St. Louis	8½	57,607	34,157
3,185	Houston	9.10	153,290	144,830

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance, at 5.38d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 300 bales, all American. Closed quiet.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.30
A. T. & S. sub.	4	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.60
Am. Tob. sc..6		Sep., 1915	100¼	101⅛	3.25
Ana. Cop. Co.5		Mar., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.23
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'15	100⅝	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'16	100⅝	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec.15,'17	100¾	100¾	5.75
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.70
Beth. Steel...5		June1,'15	100⅛	100⅛	3.00
B'klyn R. T...5		July, 1915	99½	99¾	5.31
Can. Pacific..6		Mar.2,'24	103	103½	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	90¼	90½	7.62
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Chi. Eli. Rys..5		July, 1916	95	96	8.00
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Con. Power..6		May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....3		Apr., 1916	98¾	99	6.00
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	98¼	98⅝	6.35
Gen. Motors..6		Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.35
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	100	100¼	3.05
Gov. of Swit..5		Mar., 1916	99⅞	99⅞	4.87
Gov. of Swit..5		Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Swit..5		Mar., 1920	95½	96⅛	5.90
Har. R. & P..5		May, 1915	99¼	100⅛	3.50
Hav. El. Ry..6		Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
Int. Harv....5		Feb.15,'18	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Lack. Steel...5		Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
Lou. G. & E..6		Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	101	101⅛	3.80
Minn. Gen. P..5		June, 1918	100	100⅛	5%
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1915	89½	90½	51.00
Mon. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	99	99½	6.40
New E. Nav..6		May, 1917	92¾	93	9.60
N. Y. Cent...4½		May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent...5		Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent...5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1915	99⅛	99⅜	8.00
N. Y. State R..5		June, 1917	96½	96¾	6.50
Pac. G & El.5		Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.10
P. R.'R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.25
P. S. C., R..5		Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.65
Sea Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	97	97⅛	6.25
Stds. & Bone.6		June, 1918	96¼	96⅝	6.20
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	96	96⅜	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	8.00
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101⅛	5.45
United Fruit..6		May, 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co. 6		Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Tr...6		Mar., 1917	96	99	6.86
West. Power.6		July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	96	97½	7.00

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, March 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 23.	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$571,120	$18,756,771	$152,441,232
Int. r., (ord.)	1,717,331	20,926,884	287,193,848
Corp. & I. tax	76,851	840,664	11,258,724
Miscellaneous	110,853	6,784,867	52,858,378
Total receipts	2,476,156	42,816,126	453,752,184
Expenditures	2,183,410	46,313,453	541,106,133
Surplus	292,745	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	3,997,327	87,353,949

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Large Business Transacted in War Loans—Discounts Hold Well.

LONDON, March 24.—Discounts were firmer today on the outflow of gold and rumors that the Bank of England intended to reduce the supplies of money in order to keep the rates stiffer.

On the Stock Exchange another large business was transacted in investment securities, especially war loans, colonial bonds and home rails, indicating the further re-investment of dividends. Copper shares maintained their strength and Anacondas were frequently marked. Rubber stocks were steady.

The feature in the American section was the very large number of markings in Union Pacific between 126⅛ and 126⅝. There were also sales in United States Steel from 50¾ to 50. The market closed firm.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 24.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 71 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 50½ centimes.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100¼	101¼
American Light & Traction	312	316
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	38	42
*American Gas & Electric	86	†88
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf	80	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	17
Am. Waterworks & Elec. 1st pf	55	58
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf	53	55
Colorado Power	14¾	16
Colorado Power pf	88	90
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80½	82½
Con. P. Co. (Minn.) 1st 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	32	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	82	84
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	48	55
Electric Bond & Share pf	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire Electric 6s pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	99
Great West. Power Co. 1st 5s, 1946	78	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	48	53
Northern States Power	23	24½
Northern States Power pf	81	82½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	45½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15½	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	66	68
Southern California Edison	71	75
Southern California Edison pf	90	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	3	4½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17½	18¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	30	32
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	66	68
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15½	17
Western Power pf	60	63

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

WARNING WORD BY MERRILL.

Sees Fight by Federal Reserve Board Against Trust Companies.

Referring to the news from Washington that the Federal Reserve Board had passed a resolution urging the State Legislatures to pass laws that would enable national banks to assume the powers of trust companies, Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York, stated yesterday that the proposed legislation at Albany had become an open instead of a covert attempt to nationalize State banking institutions.

"Considering the great power of the banking system of New York State," he said, "it would seem strange politics for a Legislature in the State of New York to accede to pressure of this kind from Washington. The passage of a law of this nature would certainly be an important step toward forcing the trust companies out of the State system and into the Federal Reserve system, not as trust companies, but as national banks, and the State of New York would not only lose control over these great institutions, which have been fostered by its wise laws, but it would lose the franchise taxes, which amounted to nearly $4,500,000 last year.

"Today the State of New York is in control of a system of trust companies and State banks that on Dec. 24, 1914, had more deposits than all the member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and nearly one-fourth as many deposits as the entire Federal Reserve system of the United States."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ten shares of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung stock sold at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday at $750 a share. Last week twenty-five shares sold at $1,000 a share.

The National City Bank has published in pamphlet form the State Banking Department's revised list of securities which are considered legal investments for Savings Banks in this State.

The extension of time for the deposit of Toledo, St. Louis & Western common and preferred stock under the plan of the Bache Protective Committee expires on Saturday. Offers of deposit after that day will be individually considered by the committee.

The United Railways Investment Company has changed the date of its annual meeting from the first Friday in May to the fourth Tuesday in October. The fiscal year will end June 30 instead of Dec. 31.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has issued its 1915 Financial Review. It contains 360 pages.

Check Collection Plan Devised.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank had before them yesterday the text of the plan devised by the special committee appointed by the Reserve Bank Governors for a system of check collections. It was generally discussed, but was not taken up in detail. The Directors will study it individually and be prepared to consider it section by section at their meeting next week.

FRISCO REORGANIZATION UP.

Representatives of Security Holders to Meet Tomorrow.

A meeting of the representatives of the various security holders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, now in receivership, will be held here tomorrow. It is expected a reorganization for the Frisco system will be agreed upon at this meeting.

One of the representatives of the holders of the general lien 5 per cent. bonds of the railroad has gone to St. Louis to sound interests there on the proposed reorganization. The general liens and the refunding 4 per cent. bonds, each amounting to about $70,000,000, are the principal issues to be considered in the reorganization.

A plan which may be agreed upon calls for an assessment of $15 a share on all of the three issues of stock of the Frisco which amount to about $50,000,000. This would raise about $7,500,000. It is proposed, according to the reports, to issue new stock for the assessment and to give something in addition. What this concession would be could not be learned. It is understood that new mortgages will be proposed to take up both the refunding 4's and the general lien 5's. The reorganization is to be made effective in about two months.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were on an even broader scale than on Tuesday, the pace slackened somewhat in the afternoon at a time when profit taking was having a moderate effect upon prices. The market continued its advance of the previous day in the earlier trading, with new high levels reached all through the list. Commission houses handled a heavy volume of business, which included a big total of fractional lot orders. This business was widely distributed, sixty-one different issues being represented in transactions totaling 48,225 shares. In the grain department the opening for May wheat was $1.63⅜ to $1.63, against a closing price on Tuesday of $1.63¾, with an early low touched of $1.61⅞. There was an advance to $1.65, but the closing was $1.62¾.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	35	35	35	35
100	Allis-Chalmers	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5,900	Amal. Copper	61⅞	63¼	60⅞	61¾
510	Am. Beet Sugar	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
1,040	American Can	29⅞	30⅝	29⅜	29⅞
20	Am. Car & F.	45⅜	46	45¾	46
130	Am. Ice	29	29	28⅞	28⅝
50	Am. Locomo	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
3,170	Am. Smelting	67⅜	68⅛	66⅝	67¾
20	Am. Sugar	103½	103½	103½	103½
210	Anaconda Cop	28⅝	28½	28¼	28⅜
220	A., T. & S. F.	92⅜	93¼	91⅞	92⅜
60	Balt. & Ohio	69½	70⅛	69½	69⅝
310	Beth. Steel	69	69¼	68⅝	68¾
320	Brooklyn R. T.	88	88¼	87⅞	88⅛
70	California Pet.	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅛
40	Can. Pacific	162	162⅞	162	162⅞
550	Cent. Leather	36⅞	36⅝	35½	35½
370	Ches. & Ohio	44	44½	43¾	43⅞
10	Chi. Gt. West	11	11	11	11
120	C., M. & St. P.	88⅞	89½	88⅞	89⅝
30	Chino Copper	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
290	Col. Fuel & I.	27⅞	28	27½	28
90	Corn Products	11⅞	11⅝	11½	11½
1,400	Erie	22¼	24⅛	23¼	23⅞
210	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝
100	Gen. Motors	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
80	Goodrich Co	38½	38⅝	37½	37½
10	Gt. Nor. ore	34	34	34	34
40	Gt. Nor. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
175	Inspirat'n Cop	22⅝	23	22½	22½
190	Inter.-Met.	13¼	13⅜	13	13
120	Inter.-Met. pf	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅝
280	Lehigh Valley	138½	140	138⅞	139¼
200	Mex. Petrol'm	72½	73½	71	71
70	Mo., Kan. & T.	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
290	Mo. Pacific	11⅜	11½	11	11
140	Nat. Lead	58⅞	58¾	58¼	58¼
20	Nevada Con	19¼	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛
270	N. Y. Central	85⅜	86½	85¼	85⅜
190	N. Y. Cent. rts	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.23
150	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	55	55¼	54⅞	54⅞
10	N. Y., O. & W.	25	25	25	25
10	Nor. Pacific	105¾	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
50	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝
30	Pres. Steel Car	29⅝	30¾	29⅜	30⅜
60	Ray Copper	19⅛	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛
7,220	Reading	146⅜	147	145⅞	146
20	Rep. Iron & S.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
510	Southern Pac.	85⅝	86½	85¾	85⅝
90	Southern Ry.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
40	Studebaker Co	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
140	Tenn. Copper	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30¼
210	Third Av.	52½	52½	51½	52
11,590	Union Pacific	122⅞	125⅝	122⅜	124½
240	U. S. Rubber	62⅜	63⅜	62⅜	62⅞
10	U. Rys. Inv. pf	26	26	26	26
9,280	U. S. Steel	48¼	49⅛	48¼	48⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
310	Utah Copper	55⅞	56⅝	55⅜	55⅝
340	Westing. El	73⅛	73⅛	72½	72½
48,225					

MINING STOCKS.

3,400	Atlanta	38⅛	38½	.37	.37
300	Belcher	.30	.30	.30	.30
900	Goldfd Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
800	Jumbo Ext	.96	.97	.96	.97
500	Midway	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
600	Oro	11¼	11½	11¼	.89
300	Tono, Merger	.89	.89	.89	.89
200	Yellow Jacket	.43	.43	.43	.43
7,000					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Today. Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15½	15½
Atlantic Refining	588	592	560	565
Borne-Scrymser	255	265	255	265
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	220	225	218	225
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	228	227
Galena S. Oil	165	167	165	166
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	126	128	126	128
Indiana Pipe Line	99	101	98	100
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	215	220	214	218
Northern Pipe Line	90	92	90	92
Ohio Oil	140	142	138	140
Pierce Oil	13¼	13¾	13⅜	14
Pierce Oil pf. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	240	248	234	237
Prairie Pipe L., w.	145	148	144	147
Solar Refining	245	260	245	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	208	202	205
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	262	265
So. West. Penn. P. L.	112	115	112	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	291	295	290	295
Standard Oil of Ind.	418	418	408	412
Standard Oil of Kan.	365	370	338	345
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	258	253	256
Standard Oil of Neb.	315	325	310	320
Standard Oil of N. J.	395	397	394	396
Standard Oil of N. Y.	187	189	187	189
Standard Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	182	185	175	182
Washington Oil	32	36	32	36

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1915-'24	5	5.30	5.05
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.72	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.38
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.20	5.20
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Norf. & West.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	5	5.30	5.05
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
So. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.80
So. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	45.00	50.00	.....	52.00
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.05	4.15
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15½@15¾c a pound, unchanged in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	69 2 6	69 10 0
Copper, futures	69 12 6	70 0 0
Tin, spot	168 10 0	173 0 0
Tin, futures	165 0 0	167 0 0
Lead	23 2 6	23 2 6
Spelter	44 0 0	43 15 0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	108	105	108
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	280	300	275	300
Johnston, T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	107½	108	108	110
MacAndrews & F.	173	183	173	183
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	195	205	193	203
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	192	197	193	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds pf.	116½	118½	116½	119½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sew. P.	19	19	19	19
10	Canney R.	24½	24½	24½	24½
325	Col. G. & El.	10½	10½	10½	10½
135	Cruc. Steel	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜
245	Cruc. Steel pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77½
35	Harb. W. pf.	90	90	90	90
75	Ind. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
85	Ind. Brew. pf.	18¼	18¼	18½	18½
570	Mfrs. L. & H.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
30	Ohio S. F. Oil	14	14	14	14
24

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $950.00,) market value		$985.00
Private securities (book value, $155,846.13,) market value		158,740.13
Real estate owned		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		217,230.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		692,009.98
Overdrafts		59.99
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$120,431.14	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	47,803.69	168,234.83
Specie		137,014.86
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		19,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$48,738.18	
Other cash items	2,390.99	46,119.17
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		4,400.00
Total		$1,602,793.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	84,135.84	184,135.84
Surplus on book values, $181,206.84.		
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits, subject to check	$1,137,948.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	901.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	910.17	
Certified checks	1,192.82	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	72,250.82	
		1,213,206.12
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, etc.	$1,000.00	
Income tax withheld	55.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	800.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	3,600.00	
		5,455.00
Total		$1,602,793.96

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $994,199.90;) market value		994,199.90
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,515,118.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,050,412.94
Overdrafts		745.16
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		2,181,888.37
Specie		2,169,531.54
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		630,583.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$824,206.81	
Other cash items	172,262.31	
		996,469.12
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		26,000.00
Total		$18,567,948.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,137,020.35	
		2,137,020.35
Surplus on book values, $2,188,- 620.35		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	1,470,289.31	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,870,291.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	134,612.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	56,955.17	
Certified checks	93,548.28	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	172,546.17	
Total deposits		15,298,242.99
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$55,685.35	
Estimated unearned discounts	77,000.00	
		132,685.35
Total		$18,567,948.89

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $77,679,382) market value		$106,535.00
Private securities (book value, $3,658,544.63;) market value		3,572,001.91
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		12,744,421.66
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,611,697.58
Overdrafts		1,769.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		$358,111.07
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item		575,855.19
Specie		930,966.86
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		4,814,364.94
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$6,592,830.38	
Other cash items	158,960.09	
		6,751,820.47
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		81,300.00
Total		$42,740,595.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	194,037.11	
		6,194,037.11
Surplus on book values, $6,208,724.22		
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,582,934.35	
Deposits subject to check	14,542,954.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	678.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	261,412.47	
Certified checks	4,869,666.34	
Unpaid dividends	247.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	10,750,265.51	
		35,008,158.74
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		88,400.00
Total		$42,740,595.85

METROPOLITAN BANK.

Condensed statement of condition as reported to the State Superintendent at the close of business March 19, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,816,503.61
Stocks and bonds	459,373.55
Real estate	993,702.71
Due from banks and trust companies	2,835,974.41
Cash on hand	9,063,053.71
	$21,332,632.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,992,220.44
Dividends unpaid	238.00
Reserved for taxes	10,063.16
Deposits:	
Individuals	$16,169,882.46
Banks	1,160,228.92
	17,330,111.38
	$21,332,632.98

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Condensed Statement

of condition at the close of business March 19, 1915, as reported to the Superintendent of Banks:

Resources

Loans and Bills Purchased	$25,236,882.02
Investment Securities	10,233,117.50
Cash on Hand and in Banks	7,675,591.44
Accrued Interest Receivable	644,848.93
Real Estate	63,541.17
	$43,853,981.06

Liabilities

Deposits	$35,379,671.65
Capital, Surplus and Profits	8,248,967.45
Accrued Interest Payable	172,725.30
Reserves for Taxes and Rent	52,616.66
	$43,853,981.06

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President

49 Wall Street

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investment, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,119,202.35;) market value		$1,119,202.35
Private securities, (book value, $1,306,297.50;) market value		1,306,297.50
Real estate owned		146,376.67
Mortgages owned		797,255.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		159,175.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,724,529.67
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,314,265.69
Overdrafts		3,105.18
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$3,413,236.39	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in preceding item	689,335.01	
		4,102,571.40
Specie		1,236,025.50
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		694,541.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges for next day's clearings	$482,435.13	
Other cash items	40,324.14	
		522,759.27
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		95,592.11
Other assets, viz.:		
Vault	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	45,114.10	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	17,259.09	
		72,373.19
Total		$21,293,069.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	144,597.75	
		894,597.75
Surplus on book values, $897,062.41.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,007,487.39	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	98,239.95	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	15,202.35	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	335,512.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	52,172,028.03	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,482,418.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,743,878.61	
Other certificates of deposit	112,596.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,016,889.81	
Certified checks	80,380.06	
Unpaid dividends	60.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	9,493,709.02	
		48,718,061.94
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgage trust bonds	$8,048,300.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c	296,653.89	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	298,544.10	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	49,405.33	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	92,518.43	
Estimated unearned discounts	66,663.53	
		527,260.06
Total		$76,653,720.67

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $5,067,806.52,) market value		$5,067,806.52
Private securities, (book value, $16,313,465.15,) market value		16,313,465.15
Real estate owned		2,400,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,202,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		10,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		27,743,546.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,899,957.07
Overdrafts		2,575.14
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$11,608,735.45	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	530,988.72	
		12,139,724.17
Specie		5,904,977.07
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		421,553.00
Cash items		14,776.90
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$367,330.17	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	142,203.14	
Advances to trusts	23,305.84	
		532,839.15
Total		$76,653,720.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	369,484.33	
		4,869,484.33
Surplus on book values, $4,869,484.33		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,730,694.46	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,765,499.60	
Deposits by the State of New York	2,585,897.56	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	750,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	306,902.50	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	23,088,637.47	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,482,418.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,743,878.61	
Other certificates of deposit	112,596.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,016,889.81	
Certified checks	80,380.06	
Unpaid dividends	60.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	9,493,709.02	
		48,718,061.94
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$69,534.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	298,544.10	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	92,518.43	
Estimated unearned discounts	66,663.53	
		527,260.06
Total		$76,653,720.67

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid April 15, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, will be paid April 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of March 31, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, March 24, 1915.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, March 23, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after April 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, March 24th, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed until Thursday, April 1, 1915.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record March 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. W. RYTTER, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 1, 1915, to the registered holders of March 9 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened March 15, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, March 19th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed from March 20th until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Racine, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

For the purpose of the Meeting the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, March 27, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 8, 1915.

Dated Racine, Wisconsin, March 8, 1915.

RICHARD T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

67th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable April 25, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 29, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Crossbreds Are Eagerly Sought by Foreign Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market still remains quiet and is marked by a distinctly waiting attitude, the total turnover for the week amounting to 1,250,000 pounds. Supplies of foreign wools are slowly coming forward. Conditions abroad are such that crossbred wools are eagerly sought by foreign manufacturers, although big advances in quotations have occurred. Merinos have also increased in price.

"Reports from the goods market are far from optimistic, though there are a number of our mills sufficiently well supplied with orders to warrant day and night operations. Cancellations have been much heavier than usual. Interest in war orders is still keen, and rumors of large contracts to be placed in the near future are prevalent.

"The dress goods market, with the exception of a few particular fabrics, has been very quiet. The distribution of cotton goods continues fairly steady, and compares favorably with last week's, but the anticipated increase in volume of business has not as yet occurred."

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $3,061,155.09;) market value		$3,046,343.84
Private securities, (book value, $9,422,788.70;) market value		9,267,375.43
Real estate owned		17,097.99
Mortgages owned		8,918,949.81
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		18,190,720.71
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,621,569.44
Overdrafts		90.60
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$7,305,179.99	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,942,383.74	
		9,247,563.73
Specie		2,928,729.96
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		141,675.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$12,388.72	
Other cash items	733.74	
		13,122.46
Other assets, viz.:		
Exchanges for Clearing House	$1,645,219.25	
Advances to trusts	300.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	130,919.54	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	333,856.71	
		2,110,295.50
Total		$63,578,444.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	265,325.40	
		4,265,325.40
Surplus on book values, $4,263,034.77.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$584,219.02	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,765,499.60	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	50,775.77	
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	306,902.50	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	23,088,637.47	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,482,418.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,743,878.61	
Other certificates of deposit	112,596.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,016,889.81	
Certified checks	80,380.06	
Unpaid dividends	60.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	9,493,709.02	
		48,718,061.94
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgage trust bonds	$8,048,300.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c	296,653.89	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	49,405.33	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	161,841.56	
Estimated unearned discounts	44,856.35	
		8,595,057.13
Total		$63,578,444.47

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated January 2, 1915.

Office of
The Tenth & Twenty-third Street Ferry Co.
61 Broadway.
New York, March 24th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other busines as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company is hereby specially called, to be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1915, immediately after the annual meeting, to authorize and consent by vote to the making of a mortgage or mortgages to the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, supplemental to the First Mortgage dated May 1, 1889, whereby the ferryboats "Florida," "Ohio" and "Jos. J. O'Donohue" may be brought under the lien of said First Mortgage.

The transfer books will close on March 24th, 1915, at 3 P. M., and open on April 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FROEBEL

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Froebel League of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Corporation, 112 East 71st Street, New York City, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1915, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven Trustees of the class whose current term expires April, 1915, to serve for the full term of three years thereafter, and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 22d 1915.

ISABELLA G. BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary.

WANT FAIR TREATMENT.

Coal Operators Object to Railroads' Rate Discriminations.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Further pleas for higher freight rates on soft coal in certain territory west of Indiana were made by the railroads in the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing of the Western freight rate case today. W. W. Miller, General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, maintained that the higher rates now under suspension were no higher than the rates fixed by the Commerce Commission in 1908. These rates, he said, have been reduced voluntarily by the railroads to enable Oklahoma to reach Texas points in competition with Colorado and New Mexico.

R. C. Butler, representing the Illinois coal operators, said in examining the witness:

"So far as the Illinois operators are concerned, we do not object to an increase in rates. What we do desire is that the proper proportion be preserved and that there be no discrimination against the Illinois fields."

Figures designed to show that the Western railroads spend fortunes annually on equipment to handle soft coal, on which they earn no profit, were submitted by J. M. Daly, former General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad.

"From $1,600,000 to $8,000,000 invested in coal cars," he said, "is standing idle every day. This represents 2,000 to 10,000 cars a day which are not in use through nine months of the year. Bituminous coal requires special equipment which in the Western coal fields cannot be used for other commodities.

Germany's Sugar Exports.

Figures on Germany's exportation of refined sugar from the beginnin of the war, last August, until exports were prohibited in January, were given out by the Federal Sugar Refining Company yesterday. According to these figures, Norway took 14,297 tons, Sweden 1,343 tons, Denmark 14,118 tons, and Switzerland about 25,000 tons, a total of approximately 54,500 tons.

STEEL TRADE IS HOPEFUL.

War Orders Are Large, and Spring May Revive Domestic Business.

Sentiment appears to be more cheerful in the steel trade, largely because of active operations at the mills on war orders and also because of the prospect for increased domestic buying as Spring opens up construction work. The Iron Age says:

In the finished steel market the main features are continued operations by most of the larger companies on a 70 per cent. scale, further large war orders from abroad and a volume of new domestic business somewhat less than that of shipments.

The expiration on March 31 of some of the contracts at 1.05c. and 1.10c., Pittsburgh, for plates, shapes, and bars, is counted on to bring in specifications freely in the coming week. On April 1, according to the schedule announced by leading makers some weeks ago, 1.20c. is to take the place of 1.15c., Pittsburgh, as the forward delivery price on the three heavy products. As with advances in the wire trade, the effort will be to get specifications on provisional business closed at 1.15c.

There is still surprise at so good a volume of business as the mills now have, with railroad buying so limited, but the domestic sources are widespread. While shipments in the next two months may exceed new orders, implement and other large bar contracts are counted on to restore the balance in June. The country's remarkable export trade of February and in iron and steel lines the greater foreign sales of March are adding to hopeful sentiment.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Finished steel business is subject to only slight net changes at the present time. Gains in specifications against any contracts in some products are making up for losses in others, and the new business is not heavy. With the industry now running at about 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity new orders are practically balancing shipments, so that order books are not expanding. It is expected that the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage for March will show about a standoff between incoming and outgoing business. Foreign orders are good, and, with the Steel Corporation, the largest of any week since the war.

SOUTHERN TRADE BETTER.

Knoxville Merchant Says New Stocks Are in Demand.

Business on the edge of the cotton belt is improving, according to M. M. Newcomer, of the M. M. Newcomer Company, proprietors of a department store in Knoxville.

"This improvement is not what I should call marked," said Mr. Newcomer at the Imperial yesterday, "but it is better than it has been, in spite of the setback of bad weather we have had lately. I believe people are fitting themselves to conditions better. That setback of last August was a big jar, but merchants who have been buying light have had to take more goods, and owing to the demand in some lines it is difficult to get new stocks.

"I believe the returns from the sale of war supplies abroad is being gradually distributed into general channels. I think the effect of the stab we got last Summer made people more apprehensive than conditions have really justified. Anyhow, it seems to me confidence is returning."

$15,000,000 ARGENTINE LOAN

Syndicate Headed by National City Bank Completing Negotiations.

The negotiations for the purchase of $15,000,000 Argentine Government Treasury warrants by a syndicate headed by the National City Bank are about to be consummated, it was learned yesterday. The syndicate, it was said, would include financial institutions in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, and would buy the warrants in lots according to the requirements of the South American Republic.

The money will be used for public improvements already contracted for. The warrants are to be in serial form, maturing in ninety days, and renewable for indefinite periods. The details of the proposed loan have not been made public.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture, dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1915, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

15	10,203	24,100	35,612	45,423	57,896	71,296	82,164	96,922	109,206	119,431	129,947	140,486	150,686	162,569	178,230	189,128
110	10,345	24,240	35,909	45,456	57,903	71,429	82,196	97,178	109,347	119,521	129,996	140,513	150,892	162,910	178,254	189,432
185	10,479	24,265	35,928	45,565	57,906	71,498	82,371	97,184	109,450	119,527	130,212	140,731	151,119	162,928	178,264	189,599
289	10,541	24,599	36,037	45,738	58,116	71,541	82,593	97,378	109,462	119,585	130,255	140,922	151,182	162,949	178,461	189,661
323	10,529	24,651	36,040	45,802	58,571	71,570	82,615	97,504	109,536	119,590	130,365	141,005	151,382	163,133	178,490	189,717
328	10,861	24,690	36,119	46,013	59,145	71,819	82,664	97,505	109,732	119,755	130,479	141,067	151,415	163,398	178,695	189,874
483	10,896	24,789	36,257	46,108	59,421	71,825	82,774	97,864	109,736	119,849	130,545	141,174	151,444	163,474	178,777	189,878
505	11,046	25,019	36,349	46,149	59,525	71,831	82,813	97,892	109,755	119,857	130,568	141,221	151,499	163,476	178,853	189,912
554	11,377	25,118	36,398	46,197	59,575	71,917	83,465	97,935	109,897	119,953	130,613	141,229	151,506	163,503	179,079	190,006
572	11,506	25,155	36,487	46,354	59,753	71,976	83,710	97,957	109,924	120,064	130,710	141,236	151,564	163,653	179,289	190,237
606	11,757	25,341	36,610	46,474	59,778	71,995	83,722	98,018	109,959	120,201	130,738	141,545	152,072	163,679	179,310	190,393
782	12,247	25,627	36,627	46,646	59,823	72,291	83,729	98,068	110,064	120,353	130,832	141,571	152,073	164,035	179,350	190,614
976	12,295	25,653	36,649	46,731	60,121	72,714	84,099	98,072	110,119	120,379	130,939	141,580	152,126	164,620	179,397	190,862
1,028	12,337	25,700	36,651	46,824	60,212	72,892	84,269	98,132	110,220	120,628	131,316	141,600	152,186	164,754	179,475	191,077
1,097	12,394	26,052	36,851	46,963	60,236	72,942	84,616	98,223	110,255	120,671	131,377	141,630	152,291	166,864	179,558	191,171
1,340	12,456	26,153	36,867	47,288	60,333	73,258	84,715	98,631	110,285	120,724	131,387	141,660	152,594	166,874	179,800	191,196
1,394	12,630	26,327	36,893	47,403	60,357	73,282	84,764	98,714	110,329	120,754	131,858	141,824	152,740	166,928	180,204	191,512
1,426	12,994	26,561	36,960	47,412	60,508	73,352	84,786	98,724	110,520	120,776	132,175	141,915	152,788	167,002	180,223	191,680
1,435	13,095	26,610	37,334	47,457	60,540	73,750	84,874	98,744	110,676	121,087	132,239	141,952	152,889	167,282	180,257	191,974
1,459	12,914	26,661	37,393	47,927	60,574	73,832	84,946	98,809	110,709	121,234	132,353	142,062	153,426	167,431	180,285	192,172
1,509	13,011	26,882	37,455	47,978	60,697	73,862	85,261	98,829	110,879	121,327	132,491	142,146	153,448	167,508	180,310	192,251
1,669	13,315	27,019	37,599	48,000	60,734	73,915	86,161	98,891	110,971	121,361	132,861	142,276	153,601	167,552	180,408	192,405
1,974	13,724	27,078	37,915	48,322	60,806	73,918	86,273	98,918	111,031	121,374	132,975	142,412	153,655	167,678	180,538	192,631
1,994	14,055	27,135	37,937	48,364	61,136	74,091	86,287	99,337	111,531	121,385	133,090	142,480	153,726	167,764	180,656	192,664
2,148	14,230	27,239	38,090	48,580	61,739	74,233	86,376	99,388	111,613	121,501	133,190	142,489	153,869	167,784	180,811	192,794
2,451	14,411	27,429	38,182	48,780	61,917	74,335	86,537	99,498	111,733	121,513	133,304	142,496	154,123	167,975	180,891	192,825
2,486	14,462	27,444	38,356	48,955	62,369	74,362	86,785	100,102	111,768	121,621	133,328	142,551	154,142	168,087	180,900	192,904
2,780	14,670	27,550	38,380	49,031	62,379	75,105	86,786	100,518	112,303	121,719	133,430	142,556	154,184	168,145	181,114	193,010
2,850	14,695	27,587	38,408	49,123	62,407	75,217	86,793	100,747	112,365	121,720	133,555	142,569	154,387	168,345	181,137	193,166
2,949	14,746	27,625	38,460	49,222	62,413	75,236	86,889	100,768	112,377	121,830	133,598	142,662	154,508	168,372	181,227	193,190
3,174	14,757	27,723	38,462	49,258	62,817	75,326	87,118	100,940	112,420	121,851	133,828	142,771	154,542	168,399	181,382	193,194
3,186	14,937	27,861	38,502	49,262	62,997	75,589	87,126	100,975	112,483	121,959	133,834	142,872	154,568	168,425	181,410	193,197
3,213	15,481	28,048	39,013	49,314	63,120	75,696	87,136	101,008	112,501	122,412	133,876	142,877	154,619	168,461	181,795	193,

FOOD EXPORTS AT MAXIMUM

Shipments During Last Eight Months Total $357,091,823.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—American breadstuffs worth $357,091,823 were shipped abroad during the eight-month period ended Feb. 28 last, as compared with $115,215,881 for the same period of the preceding year. Figures given out today by the Department of Commerce showed the greatest increase was in wheat exports, which rose from $87,654,608 a year ago to $229,205,142. For the last month alone the breadstuff export totalled $62,875,059, compared with $8,772,255 in February, 1914.

The department's tables do not show the destination of these shipments, although it is known that the great bulk of them went to feed the soldiers and civil populations of the belligerent countries of Europe.

February cotton shipments showed an increase of approximately $20,000,000 over the same month a year ago. The total of cotton exports for the eight-month period, however, fell below the 1914 figures by more than $200,000,000.

Some idea of the part American beef is playing in feeding the men in the trenches may be gained from the fact that exports of fresh beef increased last month to $17,813,161 from $513,845 in February the preceding year, while during the eight-month period the total export was $57,000,000 greater than in 1914. Canned beef valued at $7,264,720 went abroad last month, as against $243,766 a year ago.

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS.

Staff Changes Made in the Five Boroughs of the City.

The following transfers of Elementary School Principals and Teachers were made yesterday by the Board of Education:

PRINCIPALS.

SCHEDULE B1.

	From School.	To School.
Henry Ludwig	145	170
Charles Perrine	136	179

TEACHERS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B3.

May Agnes Ingenthren	31	166
Jennie G. Bowtell	54	166

SCHEDULE V1.

Abraham Morris	B2	34

UNGRADED—SCHEDULE B2.

(With bonus.)

Katharine Zusi, (teacher of an ungraded class)	83

SCHEDULE B1.

Sarah Lefkowitz	P62
Minnie Gladstone	P62
Harriet Moses	70
Elizabeth M. Speck	183
Ethel Zehring, (as teacher of a tubercular class)	29
Leta Byrne	181
Lucy Nolan	131
Grace Emma Blackman	P62
Avis Clark	P62
Yetta Stern	131
Elizabeth R. Hoehl	27
Ruth Scheinzeit	35
Josephine Helen Meany	131
Elizabeth L. Dantz	5
Mary F. Lenihan	159
Marie Katherine Egan	183
Agnes Hayes	160
Gertrude E. Isaacson	45
Elizabeth A. Byrnes	9
Rachel Delovsky	P62
Ruth Hitchcock	95
Adele K. Hogan	160
Evelyn G. Malone	131
Julia Doepfner	131
Anna Coccerse	38
Claudia Northrope	98
Sarah B. Pelonsky, (as teacher of an academic class)	73
Katherine C. McNeal	18
Dora Held	33
Ida Abramovitz	P62
Rose Ostroff	P62
Mary R. Hagan	P62
Estelle Cohn	P62
Albertine Rosenfeld	192
Winifred M. Malone	131
Elsie Steckler	131
Janet Gribben	131

KINDERGARTNERS—SCHEDULE B1.

Mary C. McIntire	P62
Adele De Witt Clinton	P62
Sara E. Rhodes	P62
Sophia Moss Hyams	P62

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE V1.

Edward Goldwater	52

SCHEDULE B1.

Blanche G. Mayer	131
Dora Saron	55
Bertha J. Schubiger	52
Mary D. Mahony	45
Elide Olsen	35
Muriel F. Hayes	8
Mary Hanigan	19
Adlight Gold	131
Alice Dunne	40
Harriet W. Hopkins	36
Rosemary Stout	45
Alice Toohey	45
Agnes Vincent Smyth	45

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B3.

Sarah L. Wilson	44
Sarah E. Rogers, (teacher in charge)	74

UNGRADED—SCHEDULE B2.

(With bonus.)

Mary E. Weir, (teacher of an ungraded class)	80

SCHEDULE B1.

Helen M. Haas	43
Julia A. Ahearn	131
Edna Van O. Creamer	23
Minnie M. Goldberg	32
Emma Rose Olliffe	43
Frances S. Keating	40
Elaine Stevens	2
Jennie M. Loomis	123
Marie Bornitz	90
Rose L. Carlin	91
Sophia M. Shapiro	88
Helen C. Oberlander	43
Anna R. Kelly	P62
Kathryn E. Gilmartin	131
Margaret T. Mareno	46

Queens.

SCHEDULE B3.

Emma Theresa Miller	80
Florence Frances Hogan	94
Frieda J. Ulzheimer	62
Emma Ernst	74
Lidie L. De Mott	37
Grace A. Bigelow	80
Laura Milner	84
Clara M. Gill	23

KINDERGARTNERS—SCHEDULE B1.

Adelaide A. Seaman	62
Gertrude B. Bowe	100
Natalie Hamilton	76
Cornelia M. Rohland	72

Richmond.

SCHEDULE B3.

Eloise Kinne, (as teacher in charge)	166	3
Isidore D. Cohen, (as teacher in charge)	174	8

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

RED SWAN INN, WARWICK, N. Y.
Make reservations now.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK
BRONXVILLE N.Y.
20 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL
Carolina Ave. & Boardwalk.
Best equipped small hotel. $1.50 up daily, $9 up weekly
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. Central R. R. of N. J
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT INN
HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN
HOTEL, MODERATE PRICES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. LAKEWOOD, N.J.

LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House, Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. BIOREN, Manager.
Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
Capacity 600 · CHARLES SCHWAB'S ORCHESTRA.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. Open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller" grill. Orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths. Running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

HOTEL CECIL
Pacific Av., at head of St. Charles Place. Ocean view rooms, private baths. Absolute cleanliness, cuisine unsurpassed. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Under capable management of S. JUSTER.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
is particularly attractive, with its two blocks of ocean frontage facing south on the sunny Boardwalk, during ATLANTIC'S
FAMOUS SPRING SEASON
extending from
FEBRUARY to MAY
inclusive
It has 400 private baths, each with sea water, and its exquisite music, every night throughout the year, with special solo week-end features, is justly celebrated. White service is both American and a la carte dining rooms. Theatres. Rolling-chairs. Golf and other amusements in full swing.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, steam heat; open surroundings. Moderate spring rates. Cap. 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

DIXIE HOTEL So. Carolina Ave. & Boardwalk.
Best equipped small hotel. $1.50 up daily, $9 up weekly
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT INN
HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN
HOTEL, MODERATE PRICES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. LAKEWOOD, N.J.

LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House, Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. BIOREN, Manager.
Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
Capacity 600 · CHARLES SCHWAB'S ORCHESTRA.
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. Open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller" grill. Orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths. Running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

HOTEL CECIL
Pacific Av., at head of St. Charles Place. Ocean view rooms, private baths. Absolute cleanliness, cuisine unsurpassed. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Under capable management of S. JUSTER.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
L. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING (New York—The Plaza. OFFICES (Boston—Copley Plaza.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HEATON HALL, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., opens May 15. booking now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel," at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, U. Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Robins Belt Co<Link Belt Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Timmins<Lighter Potomac.

West Shore RR<Tug Flemington.

Morrell<Westchester Lighterage Co.

Balsbaan<Tug Wyomissing.

Cain<Smith Cont Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Tidewater Oil Co<Globe Indemnity.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury calendar.

Lange<Whist.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Lewicki<Wiardi & Co.
Woods<Penn RR.
Morrison<Leh V. RR.
U. S<From & Waldbaum
Welz & Zerwick<Maxwell.
Sperling<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Stankus<Jamison.
Deguzis<D. L & W RR
Yonaitis<Jamison.
Utah Lead M. Co<Booth.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, A. Bankruptcy at 2 P. M. Kobre & Ginsberg, (alleged bankrupts.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR: Dunn<Stewart. People<Whittock. Colon & Hartnett< King Constr Co. Reilly<Connable.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Dry D. E Bway & B RR<Public Ser Comm.
Myboe<Jacob Doll & Sons.
Miles, Jr<Stallo.
Galanger<Tannenbaum.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Fels<Fels.
Appelbaum<Wittes.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co<Seaman.
Buckley<Colorado Rty Co.
Re Kneeland (Deery.)
McGoldrick<Hillard Hotel Co.
Hudson Nav Co<Murray.
Pearson<H. S Haupt, Inc.
Liebman<Liebman.
Star Finance Co<Quinn.
Brookfield Con Co<N Y Edison Co.
Torpey<Troy Pub Co.
Mc Williams<Mc-Williams.
Cobre Grande C Co<So Pac Co.
Wisner Mfg Co<Feld.
People, &c<Controller.
Reinhard<O'Brien.
J. L Lasky Feat P Co<Eastman Kodak.
Sloan<Mitchell.
Nixon<Mutual Alliance Tr Co.
Ebert<Bklyn H RR.
Equit Life<De Hieronimis.
Windham Realty Co<Kennelly.
March<Marasco.
Gilbert<Seventh Av Holding Co.
Edwd Thompson Co<Fox.
Hungar Genl Credit Bk<Titus.
Jenchenak<S S Silver Co.
Dalton<Horn.
Molleh<N Y, N H & H RR.
Balliro<same.
Glenbone Co<same.
Kernochan<Herzog.
N T Hungerford B & C<Security Bk.
Holbrook<Mutual Life.
Massaia<Baxter.
Marcus<Krinsky.
Lehmeyer<Oscawanna.
Park Co<Tshel.
McCarthy<Royal Cann Co.
Williams<N E Stship Co.
Crittendon<Crittendon.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M., Motions:

Finch<Atlantic Trans Co.
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Israel<Israel.
Siegel<Siegel.
Schwartz<Hankinson.
Mable<Mable.
Man Ry<Bockar.
Same<Siegmann.
Laufer<Laufer.
Brevoort<Townshend.
Shalek<Jetter Brew Co.
Jackson<Jackson.
Hamill<Hamill.
Preferred cause:
Starr Coat Co<CONY.
General calendar:
Delfino<Calcagni.
Cross<Cross.
T P Lodge Ind West Star Or<Lakewood Ceme Assn.
Hampfner<Beers.
Di Benedetto<Egan.
Commoss<Commoss.
Tanswell<Tanswell.
Schoenborn<Schoenborn.
Reed<Intercity Power.
Lewy<Maismer.
Ortc<Orto.
Hamburger<Sulken (2)
Roth<Roth.
Williamson<Porter.
Boldenberg<Nat Surety Co.
Beran<Beran.
Feldman<Feldman.
Michaelis<Dry Dock S Inst.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Security Bank<L. Schulman & Co.
Rusch<Van Auken.
Robbins<Campbell K Mill Co.
Ahearn<Bowery Savings Bank.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Loverni<Tompkins.
Cooper<Silverblatt.
Laubheim<3d Av Ry.
Bauman<Somerville Rlty Co.
Klugerman<same.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wiemers<CNY.
Siegel<Jacobson.
Nothstein<NYC & H R RR.
Monjo<Block.
Tarlos<Lubinsky.
Davidson<Smith.
Ziemborak<CNY.
Fey<Levy.
D'Alessandro<Bonn.
Persion<same.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Barry<Nassau Elec RR.
Murray<McGrath.
Plumb Co.
Springsteen<Butler.
Moran<Reason.
Grant<NY C RR
Friedman<Gaus.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosenberg<CNY.
Raovs<B H RR.
Hudson<Logan.
Greenhaus<I R T.
Grossbard<Yellow Taxi Co.
Block<CNY.
James<NY Rys.
Lange<CNY.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Berkowitz<Nas E RR
Grubart<I R T.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Grassi<Lyons.
Farrell<Roberts.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Anderson<Yellow Taxi Co.
Frank<McGovern.
La Croix<Horton.
Cox<St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rubenstein<Arnold.
Davis<Kovacs.
Jensen<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
McCusker<A Sitz.
Kirwin<Duncan Hotel.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Novotny<Livingston Radiator Mfg Co.
Frisl<Astec Asph Co.
Kominsky<N Y Cons R R.
Demartine<Junino, U S Print & Lith Co<Syndicate Pub Co (2.)
Olney Mfg Co<Int Brewery Co.
Clear.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Lynch<Press Pub Co.
Minners<Bradley.
Ballantine<Beckwith.
Sadowsky<Turkel.
Menn<Kobre.

PART XIV.—Recess.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aisenstein<Wightman & Hough Co.
Mass R & C Co<Sidoti.
Freund<Stonaham.
E C Moore Co<Amer Credit Indem Co.
Russo<McOwen.
Stewart<Thornburn.
Nugent<Nugent, Jr.
Olena<Martin.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Stern<Sharkey.
Case<Walters.
Bostwick<Burke & Sons Co.
E Side Firepr St & St NY Mail Co.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Carroll<Bradley.
McGrath<Francolini.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Murray<Eustace.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Farley<Peterson.
Villeman<Blumenthal.
La Sala<Friedman.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Goldsmith<Morgenthau.
Kirkland<Moore & Munger Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Bernard Fitzpatrick, Margaret Forbes, Harris Cohen, Mary Faxon, Emily O'Brien, Emma Losee, Mary A. Krame, Julius Heymann, William Murray, Alfred W. Mayhard.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Leeser<Nat Surety Co<Lloyd Fresco, &c, Co<Dodd.
Boyd<Penn R R.
Levison<Buckley Eng Co.
Cerretta<Falco.
Crowe<Semprini.
Gotham Nat Bank<Farrell.
W S Sweet & Son<Chalmers.
Stein, Horah & Co<Elssing Chem Co.
Steventon<Ruppert.
Ohrnberger<Kolt Lumber Co.
Enright<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Schachat<Reliable Arc L Co.
Sherman<N Y Rys.
Weber<Int R T Co.
Martin<Samson.
Fay<Town & Country Estate.
Cohen<Spalding.
Oslund<Hotel Endicott Co.
McDermott<1st Const Co of Brooklyn.
Block<Scholes.
Demko<S. Gollick & Co.
Fentos<Cafe Boulevard.
Smoley<N Y Rys.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Paul<McCabe.
Croy<Hannis-Jordan Co.
Walsh<Beadleston & Woerz.
Yudelowsky<Fishman.
Spiridon<Piattelli.
Motor Car Equip Co<Boucher Mfg Co.
Lantonia<Canavan Bros. Co.
Brouse<Union Ry.
Dienstfriend<Consol G Co.
Goldhar<Int R R T Co.
Bonito<Atl Steve Co.
Semple<Trousdale.
Seidler<Int Merc M Co
Jones<Int R T Co.
Bobrek<Bklyn H RR.
Fass<Bethel Const Co.
McCormick<5th Av Coach Co.
Zuckerberg<NY Rys.
Zwern<Merowitz.
Lefkowitz<I R T Co.
McCormick<NY Rys.
Hinrichs<Chi M. &c, R R.
Poland Spring Water Co<Century Hdg Co.
Koch<Roebling Const Co.
Clarke Co<Blanchard.
Patorno Bros<Frazer.
Sussman<Berg. (2.)

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Collins<Fischer.
Rosenthal<Rohman.
Young<Bloom.
Sherwin & Berman<Lincoln Steele, &c, Co.
Von der Smith<Feber.
Henry<Mulligan.
Polstein<Gen Accl, &c, Co.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Wechsler<Adler.
Bryard<Stevens.
Bolino<Maiori.
Panka<City R E Co.
O'Flynn<Fleming.
Schwartz<J Everard's Brew.
Shenfield<Kleinberger.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Bonagur<De Lyons—Louis Estein.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Corduke—Robert P. Miller. Brooklyn Trust Co.<Bates—Henry D. Singer. Elsberg<Joseph—Jacob Gendalla. Weinstein<Joseph—Harry W. Mack. Metropolitan Savings Bank<Freyer—Herman Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.<Fleischmann Realty Co.—Abraham Stern. Seamen's Bank for Savings<Peck—William Klein. Sinclair<Fine—Samuel Strassbourger.

SUPREME COURT — Guy, J. — Greenwich Savings Bank<Strauss—Maurice Delches.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Morris A. Lewis<Mae Lyons—Benjamin Berenstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I. — Kelly, J.—Motions.

Hawley<Hawley.
Re Tehama St.
Roberts Collect Ag<Shea.
Baylis et al<Baylis et al (2.)
Weinstein<Glory of Israel Institute.
Ralston<Prendergast (2.)
Langill<Williams.
Re Elkema et al (Bushwick.)
Chalmers<Chalmers.
Powers<Lawyers Title.
Rudolph Wallach Co<Wagner et al.
Tax Lien Co<Hopfensack et al.
Miller<Will.
Handford Fuller<Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett et al.
Spino<Dashewsky.
Vollweiler<Cornell Rlty Co.
Driscoll<Healey.
Molloy<McCarthy et al.
Glass<Polaski&Wolff.
Friedman<Kalmansky.
Neugas<Cross-Country RR Co.
Mutual Life<Eastern Brewing Co.
Rabinovitz<Rabinovitz Lacey<Consol Tel & E.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.
Suydam<Nuveau Rty. Nagely<Nagely.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Coangelo<B H RR.
Tartikoff<Eisenberg.
Smith<Jacknowitz.
Markowitz<Nassau RR
Watson et al<Donovan.
Calabro<Nassau RR.
Mariscalco<B H RR et al.
O'Brien<Rumph.
Blaisdell<Nassau RR.
McGrath<Sheffield F-S-D Co.
Lifschutz<Dramen.
Newburger Elec Co<Gold.
Whitlock<C I & B RR
Schroder<Nassau RR.
Serota<Gt. East Cas.
Sees<Jandori.
Gacarino<Levine et al.
Eisenhauer<Jones.
Albertl<B H RR.
Lennox<C I & B RR.
O'Leary<Ahrens.
McVeigh<Roulestop.
Lewis<Carvel.
Gedney<N & R R.
Excelsior Bwg Co<Biondi.
Dietrich<Bechtel.
Mills<B H RR.
Julius<same.
Dushop<CNY.
Karg<B H RR.
Meigs<Nas RR.
Borden<Hammersmith.
Scamatto<Revlio Auto Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Keeler<Rosenstein.
Hoffman<Nassau RR.
Anderson<Volpe.
Stamford Trust Co<Otis El Co.
Troetschel-Folger<B H RR.
Timmons<Am Mfg Co.
Zipsin<Reb.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Weitman<NY Rys.
Meagher<Bradley Con Co.
Wynn<Brooks & Co.
Preston<D, L & W R R.
Dirnan<Morse Dry D Co.
Catterson<Cassidy.
Bradley<B'klyn Union Gas Co et al.
Stonitsky<B H R R.
Hayes<same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6230.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Randolph Winkelman, Elizabeth Neubert, Hannah M Osborne, Jacob Ehrenzring, Jacob Guthy, Antonino Despenzere, Ethan Allen Doty, Wm Brandford.

Accounting of:

Marjorie E Childs, Hiram A Emery, Edmund Loegler, Jeronemus Underhill, Wolf Berman, Rudolph Muller, Timothy Farley, Benjamin F H Tenny, Ade McKenna, James Surpless, Wm Singer, Francis G Greeley, Andrew Jers, Rita L Leary, Sarah McCarty, Mary Thompson, Elizabeth Paul.

Estates of:

Elia Skinner, John Wilson, Michael Hart, Shapiro infants, Vincenzo Delia.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.

Schenker<Bkln H RR. Crowley<Nass E RR. Mullen<Bkln H RR. Spielberg<same. Wahl<same. Brand<B, Q Co & S RR.

Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, April 5.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Klappert<Ettar Rlty. Lewin<Lewin. Holston<Conley. Schroff<Schroff. Dunning<NY Com'l T. Risse<same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Lorenz<Lorenz. Menaker<Menaker. Chalkovsky<Chaik'sky Nolan<Nolan. Zam<Techt. Mutual Trust<Schmidt Wolfson<Richter. Baldwin<Baldwin.

Highest number reached on regular order, 268.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Hudson Woodworking Co<Hochstetter. Grossberg<I R T Co. Avegrae<Impleme'Empire Carrying Co. (2)

Rothenberg<Silberman. (2.) Meunch<I R T Co. Engle<Grubsmith. Hackstadt<I R T Co. Lang<Pried.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Greenwood Cemetery<Brown—George B Hayes. Diebold<Wolfrath—Isidor Wels.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. B Howe Dupignac<Franconia Rlty Co—Samuel Cowen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J. Larchmont Bldg Co<Jones<Obermeyer & L Smith.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Britton<Mason & Hanger Co. Levine<Troy. People<Engle. Farley<Vil of Mt Kisco. Farrell<Bradley C Co. McGinley<Spero.

Floxin<B H R R Co. Leidinger<Cook, (2.) D'Allaura<J. J. Hearn Con Co. Cooper & Bros<N Y Rys Co. Kelly<Boardingham.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Monohan<Shipway. Harrison<Chester Hill A S Co. Springsteel<Horton. Kennion<West Un Tel Batten<Clause. Paulding<Hudson Fuel Co. McQuillan<Silver. Suetendeal<G. Ringler & Co. Langer<N Y C Interb Ry Co. Petzold<Bronx Gas & E Co. Abrams<D & L Bldg. Burns<Rector Gas L. Kellar<Besser, (2.) Reynolds<David Mayer Brewing Co. Johnson<Merrill Bros. Imundi<Wrenn. McCormick<Yonk RR Co. Cortlandt Mort Co<Vreeland. Pace<West Elec RR. Poellnitz<Benjamin(2) Riddick<Jackson, Inc. Hupfel's Sons, Inc<Hogan. O'Brien<Stern Bros. Tierney<Georgi. Naughton<Gordon. Colaueri<Mezzullo. Scully<N Y C & H R RR Co.

Butterworth<C of N Roch. Bellomonte<C of N Roch. Barello<Bradley Con. Klein<Delaphaine. Sundberg<Yonkers Sav Bank. Ross<Rogers & Hagerty. Mariotta<Pennell. Kassler<Keller. Robinson<Taylor's Theat Enter. Ripstein<NY C & H R RR Co. Kellogg Co<Lawson Giongchini<Cleve Tun Co. Yonk Brew<Gabil. Hayden<C of N R. Pennington<Mason & R Co. Bonniglovanni<Canavan Bros Co. Gallelo<West El RR. Michaelson<Zbling Br Trios<Guggolz. Wilson<Waite. Pagano<Webber. Young<Keystone State Cons Co. Simonelli<St Paul F & M Ins Co. Durko<Holbrook, C & R. Ross<Dunbar.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1050.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1033.

WILLS, FOR PROBATE.

BLACKBURN, ROBERT S., (March 21;) realty, $1,000; personalty, $10,000; all in trust to son-in-law Joseph Leberkinder, Jr.

BLACKFORD, U. GRANT, (Feb. 14;) personalty not over $1,000; daughters, Mary and Virginia, $525 each; widow, Mary, residue.

EINBIGLER, RUDOLPH, (March 14; realty over $10,000; personalty less than $10,000; all to widow, Mary C.

KERR, JENNIE M., (March 11;) personalty more than $6,000; son, Frederick Stanley Kerr, more than $5,000.

KISSAM, MARY JANE, (March 18;) personalty over $12,000; son, Courthard Kissam, over $20,000; niece, Marion Courthard Young, diamond cluster ring.

OTTENHEIMER, ANNA, (March 18;) personalty, $3,300; all to Pauline, Lena, Henrietta, and Joseph Kilsheimer.

SEXTON, BARNARD, (Feb. 26;) realty, $12,000; all to widow, Sarah Jane. If she remains unmarried; if she remarries, then it all goes to five children.

TATE, EDGAR, (Feb. 15;) personalty about $1,200; interest in Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, to business associate, William W. Canfield; residue to niece, Mrs. Clarice Carlton.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Edward C. Zabriskie was appointed yesterday as Principal of the Washington Irving High School, to take effect April 1.

The Board of Education Hall will be closed on Saturday, April 3.

The evening elementary schools were closed last night, with the exceptions of Nos. 4, 13, 42, 92, and 197. Manhattan, which will not be closed until this evening, on account of the Jewish holidays. The evening high schools will be closed about May 14.

It was decided yesterday that, beginning on March 27, the evening recreation centres conducted in Public School 158, Manhattan, and 157, Brooklyn, will be closed on Saturday evenings.

The Trustees of Hunter College yesterday approved the action of the Executive Committee in making an allowance for previous experience in the case of Miss Grace E. Ribbet and in fixing her salary at the rate of

ALL EXPORT COPPER IN GRIP OF ENGLAND

Not a Pound Can Now Be Shipped to Germany or Austria from America.

COMPACT WITH ADMIRALTY

Producers Reach Agreement Under Which Shipments Are Passed On Here In Advance.

Great Britain is now in practical control of all shipments of American copper to any part of Europe, and as a result not a pound can be sent into Germany, directly or indirectly, according to the statements of a number of the principal producing interests here.

This situation explains why no shipments have been held up in transit by Great Britain for several weeks, and is obviously the consideration which induced the copper interests to allow the representatives of the British Government to pass on all proposed shipments in advance. Not a ship leaving here, it is understood, will take out any copper without the previous consent of the British Admiralty.

Copper is being shipped at present, not only to the Allies, but to Italy, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries. In each case the name of the consignee must be made known to the British Government and it must be satisfied that he is a consumer and that the copper is for his own use. The result is that the copper shippers themselves have a much closer knowledge of the ultimate destination of their shipments than ever before.

A somewhat similar arrangement was made with the British Ambassador by the rubber interests here, represented by the Rubber Club, as a result of which the embargo laid by England on exports of crude rubber from any part of the British Empire to this country was raised. The big rubber manufacturers, who wanted crude rubber for their own consumption, undertook to suppress any irresponsible brokers or speculators who wanted to re-export to Germany, and they appointed a special committee to work with the customs authorities to that end.

Agreement on Rubber.

This whole arrangement was announced publicly at the time it was consummated between the rubber interests and the British Ambassador. It was the result of negotiations opened up with him, after obtaining the consent of the State Department, following the failure of the rubber people to obtain any action by our Government.

The arrangement made by the copper people, however, was not made public, as it involved a different situation from that in which the rubber manufacturers found themselves. The latter were able to get the crude rubber they needed, which was obtainable only from the British Empire, without Great Britain's consent and bargained for that consent by permitting the imposition of restrictions on exports of either crude or manufactured rubber. No crude rubber is produced in this country, while copper is one of the most extensive products.

The situation the copper people faced was the constant interference of England with their shipments to neutral countries in Europe, on the ground that the shipments were suspected of being intended ultimately for Germany or Austria. This was true especially of shipments to Italy, and a number of vessels were held up and taken into Gibraltar, where much of their copper cargoes was unloaded and put under the custody of a prize court. This copper has since been purchased by the British Government.

Vessel owners soon refused to take further copper shipments, except for England or France, as it probably would mean that their vessels, which ordinarily carried other cargo, would be held up and subjected to delays involving their other cargo.

Repeated appeals were made to the State Department and leading copper producers, who asked it to assert the right of American shippers to do business with neutral countries. They contended that shipments to Italy were made in good faith on their part and that it was no affair of theirs to assure themselves as to what the Italian consignees did with the copper. If England wanted to keep copper from going from Italy to Germany, the place to stop it was Italy and not the United States.

Ship Freely to Neutrals.

The copper people finally did as the rubber people. They obtained the consent of the State Department to their opening negotiations directly with the British Ambassador, and an agreement was reached by which England is able to assure itself as to any shipment that it is destined for an actual consumer before it is sent forward. Under these conditions there is no necessity, even from England's standpoint, for interfering with shipments in transit, and the result is that producers here have been able since to ship freely to neutral countries.

As an instance of the care with which the agreement is being observed by the copper interests may be mentioned a recent mysterious demand for copper, ostensibly for export to China and Japan. Some purchases actually were made, delivery to be called for later, when the head of one of the companies became suspicious of the destination and stopped further sales to parties about whom so little was known. Some of this copper has been called for since, but it was shipped to England. If it was the original intention to send it to Germany, rather than to Asia, the purchasers must have found it impossible to carry out their plans and decided to get their money out by selling the metal on the London market.

Other purchases have been made here recently for shipment to Germany after the war. The copper is bought and paid for, but the selling company agrees to store it without charge at its plants for a definite period, such as a year or six months. The money with which the copper is bought is understood to be borrowed from bankers here, to whom a lien on the copper is given as security. It is not believed in the trade that these purchases are made with any idea of ultimately getting the copper into Germany before the war is over, although conditions are conceivable under which this might be done. If England should lose control of the sea to Germany, there would appear to be nothing to prevent the copper being called for and shipped to Bremen or Hamburg.

The general opinion is that Germany is simply looking forward to her needs at the end of the war, and these transactions have suggested in banking circles that a boom is foreseen an earlier end to it than is generally expected, that she may be, in fact, considering an early offer of peace.

Speculation in Copper.

These transactions, on the other hand, may be largely speculative. Many expect that when the war is over there will be a tremendous demand for copper all over Europe, and especially in Germany. By buying now at, say, 15 cents a pound and borrowing the money at 5 per cent., the speculator would have only the interest to pay and at the end of a year the copper would stand him only 15¾ cents, which some believe would be less than the price that could be realized.

Meanwhile producers are having no trouble in disposing of their copper. While the collation of statistics of sales was discontinued some time ago, conditions are generally known to the trade and to the authority of one of these it may be stated that domestic deliveries in March will exceed those of any month in the history of the business. This is largely to the fact that much copper is being consumed by American manufacturers in making articles for export because of the war demand and in spite of the fact that actual domestic consumption is at a low ebb.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

For account of executors:

1 share Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, $100, 251

1 share Baltimore & Ohio R. R. preferred, $100, 71¾.

1 share Delaware & Hudson Company, $100, 148¾.

1 share General Electric Company, $100, 140.

1 share Lawyers Title and Trust Co., $100, 125.

1 share Mahoning Investment Company, $100, 115.

1 share Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $100, 245.

1 share Morris & Essex Railroad, $50, 169.

1 share Morris Canal & Banking Company, $100, 104.

1 share Norfolk & Western Railway, adj. preferred, $100, 81¾.

1 share Bank of America, $100, 661.

1 share New York Title Insurance and Trust Company, $100, 1.00¼.

$1,000 Norfolk & Western Railway convt. 4% bond, due 1932, Coupons June and December, 101¾.

$5,000 St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, 1st terminal and unifying 5% mortgage bonds, due January, 1952. Interest January and July, 40%.

30 shares Pettibone Mulliken Company, 1st preferred, $100 each, 75.

$500 Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company 1st Series 5% mortgage 6% gold bond, due October, 1922, with October, 1914, coupon, and all subsequent service coupons, $10 lot.

$300 Comstock Tunnel Company 1st income 4% bond, due 1919, 3.

500 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, 4½ cents per share.

100 shares Penn Realty Company, $52.50 per share.

For Account of Whom It May Concern:

$3,000 The Keystone Collieries 1st mortgage sinking fund 6% bonds, due October, 1922, October, 1910, coupons attached, $15 lot.

$1,000 Stephensville, North & South Texas Railway 1st mortgage 6% bond, due July, 1940, 55½.

21 shares Efficiency Metals Products Company, $5 each, 91 cents per share.

10 shares E. W. Bliss Company, preferred, $50 each, 145.

9 shares National State Bank of Elizabeth, New Jersey, $50 each, $142 per share.

9 shares Elizabethtown, N. J., Gas Company, $25 each, $76.50 per share.

10 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $750 per share.

270 shares International Nickel Company preferred stock, $100 each, 100.

400 shares Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, $20 each, 22¾ per share.

$7,000 Excelsior Brewing Company of Brooklyn 1st mortgage 6% bonds, due 1918. Interest January and July, 93½.

170 shares Catholic News Publishing Company, $5 each, $5 per share.

$25,000 International Cigar Cementing Machine Company 6% gold notes, January, 1915, coupons attached. Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y. cits. of deposit, $1,000 each, $1,000 lot.

By Order of Charles E. Thorn, Assignee:

100,000 shares New Alps Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each, $10 lot.

250 shares Liberal Mining and Development Company, $5 each, $3 lot.

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market yesterday amounted to only 4,250 bags and there was a general absence of interest manifested. Prices were steadier, however, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 3 to 6 points. The local spot market was inactive and about steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 8 cents and Santos 4s at 10¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	5.87@5.88	5.84
April	..	..	5.87@5.88	5.84
May	5.95	5.95	5.94@5.96	5.90
June	..	..	5.99@6.01	5.95
July	7.15	7.13	7.17@7.18	7.08
August	..	..	7.18@7.19	7.13
September	7.20	7.25	7.25@7.26	7.20
October	..	..	7.32@7.33	7.26
November	..	..	7.37@7.38	7.32
December	7.40	7.43	7.43@7.45	7.38
January	..	..	7.48@7.49	7.44
February	..	..	7.53@7.55	7.48

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,048 packages. Quieter trading, but a pretty steady market for all table grades of butter. Supplies are fair, but not excessive, and it is expected that there will be sufficient trade this week to clean up the stock reasonably well. The secondary grades are hardening a little, and late accumulations are being reduced quite materially. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock show further advance. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 25@26c; firsts, 25½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 20@21½c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23c; firsts, 21@22c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,809 cases. There is a freer offering and a quieter trading, leading to an easier market, with some reaction in price. Tone closed unsettled with considerable weakness on medium and undergrades. Nearby white eggs steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, Firsts, 19½@20¼c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18½c; dirties, No. 1, 18½@18c; No. 2 and poorer, 18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26c; selections, 23@25c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@25c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 35@36c; Baltimore, per dozen, 32@35c; Western, 32@33c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 30@32c; fair Southern, 27@29c; goose eggs, per dozen, 60@85c.

$163,090 FOR G.B. M'CLELLAN

Ex-Mayor Inherits All of His Late Mother's Estate.

In the Surrogate's office in Newark yesterday an inventory was filed showing the personal estate of Ellen M. McClellan, widow of General George B. McClellan, and mother of Professor George B. McClellan, of Princeton University, ex-Mayor of New York, to be worth $163,090. Mrs. McClellan died in Paris several months ago, without making a will. Her son is her only heir.

Professor McClellan was appointed administrator, and he, with J. Joseph Quinn and C. P. Walter Crowell of Newark, made the inventory. Nearly all of the personalty consists of bonds and mortgages and railroad stock. The McClellan homestead was in West Orange.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Thirty-four companies having aggregate capitalization of $1,743,500 were incorporated today, including:

Every Week Corporation, publishing, printing, advertising, $500,000; John S. Campbell, John B. Lawrence, Walter P. Ten Eyck, 52 East 19th St.

General Education Corporation, mining coal, oil, petroleum, by-products, quarrying, construction, managerial, $500,000; Monaghan, E. W. O'Meara, Richard O. Deut, 517 West 113th St.

The Eighty-fifth Street and Riverside Drive Company, realty, construction, $125,000; Anna B. Goldfaub, Edwin Horwitz, Walter J. Rosenstein, 346 Broadway.

United States Collapsible Barrel Company, general mail order business, $100,000; Patrick Callan, George Lynch, James P. Waters, 117 West 42d St.

The Trubee, Buffalo, hotels, restaurants, farms, $75,000; E. and C. M. Gwinner, S. Curtis Trubee, 414 Delaware Av., Brooklyn.

Seltmann & Knight, silks and other textiles, ornaments, $30,000; Herman Seltmann, Frank R. and Rose H. Knight, 479 West 152d St.

Italian Park Realty Company, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $60,000; Harry, Joseph, Augeline Personeni, 499 Broadway.

H. J. Mischo & Co., hides, skins, furs, $50,000; John H. Hugo, J. and Hugo J. Mischo, Jr., 202 Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx.

Aerial Age Company, printing, publishing, advertising, aeroplanes, accessories, sales agent, $50,000; F. Harrison Higgins, George B. Wagner, Henry Woodhouse, 116 West 32d St.

U. S. Clothing Corporation, wearing apparel, $25,000; Anna Boorstein, Jacob and Maurice B. Machlin, 11 Godfrey Road, Montclair, N. J.

Susquehanna Valley Greenhouses, Binghamton, nursery stock, $20,000; Chester A. Stewart, Harry A. Darling, Fred A. Hutchings, 10 Mill St., Binghamton.

Unitas Realty Corporation, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; Lucy L. Altritt, Ada L. Rein, George W. Bersch, 4 21st St., Elmhurst.

Daniel Green, Inc., metal goods, toy supplies, novelties, $15,000; Leopold Holmer, Alexander Frisch, Daniel Green, 999 Union Av., Bronx.

The Garden of Allah Company, theatrical, music hall, amusement, $15,000; William B. Card, John B. Knox, Abe Levy, 1,482 Broadway.

Coverwell Paint Company, Brooklyn, $15,000; Henry Selden, Henry McMurray, William D. McNaughton, 185 Oakland St., Brooklyn.

M. George Tigar Bearings Company, auto bearings, accessories, appliances, $10,000; Sol Cohen, Annie R. and M. George Tigar, 871 Fox St., Bronx.

Harry Fort Comedy Film Corporation, motion pictures, $10,000; George A. Lee, George F. Mattuck, Abner B. Stupel, 115 Broadway.

Tri-Boro Stationery and Cigar Stores Company, $10,000; David W. Haber, Philip Leopold, Maxwell G. Duhar, 154 Nassau St.

I. W. Realty Company, $10,000; Robert, Bella, Ignatz Weisberger, 59 Catharine St.

Bulletin Machine Company, Brooklyn, electrically operated bulletin machines, signboards, novelties, advertising, $10,000; James M. Fanning, Conrad S. Culiver, Albert K. Davis, Buffalo.

Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street Corporation, realty, agency brokerage, managerial, capital no par value; Ferdinand H. Butenhorn, Joseph M. Sullivan, Elmer E. Holmes, 70 Wall St.

St. Cloud Realty Corporation, $10,000; Walter J. Randolph, Willard H. Lewis, Maud K. Sarvis, 171 Broadway.

J. Nageldinger & Son, metals, metallic compounds, power apparatus, $10,000; Richard Conrad, Martha and Frank J. Nageldinger, 242 East 85d St.

The Keck Corporation, architectural woodwork, furniture, interior specialties, $10,000; Alfred W. Remsen, Fred A. Wright, Carl H. Keck, 414 East 138th St.

Bois Restaurant Company, $10,000; William and Sophie Wallace, Robert M. MacDonald, 35 Crystal St.

Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company, Poughkeepsie, merchandising business on co-operative plan, farm products, $5,000; Thomas Fendell, Lewis T. Davis, Herman J. Smith, Arlington.

The Dublin Realty Holding Company, realty, $5,000; Jerome Kohn, Thomas H. Giblin, Marcus H. Burnsteine, 790 Riverside Drive.

The Thomas Garage, autos, engines, $5,000; Charles Bell, Thomas Ingram, Julius E. Siegel, 475 Broadway.

The Wine and Liquors Export and Import Company, Brooklyn, Italian liquors, $5,000; Louis M. Crudo, Sylvia Marchesine, Joseph H. Frier, 101 Snyder Av., Brooklyn.

L. Harris & Son, glass, $5,000; Marcy L. Jacobs, David E. Cohen, Harry Cutting, 536 West 111th St.

Transatlantic Sales Company, novelties, clocks, cutlery, musical instruments, $5,000; Stanley Pearlstein, Sidney Pearlstein, Morris Goldman, 1,346 Lyman Place, Bronx.

A. Davis & Co., general contractors, $5,000; Philip and Morris Wolfson, Adolph Davis, 499 East 176th St.

Authorizations.—Architects Index System, Cumberland, Md., $1,000; rep., J. W. Buckley, 801 Longacre Building, Manhattan. Consolidated Manufacturers, Great Britain, successioners, valuers, brokers, trustees, $15,000; rep., Maurice Singer, 104 Fifth Av., New York.

Capital Increases.—Rome Trust Company, Rome, $100,000 to $300,000; The Ansonia, New York, $50,000 to $200,000; Seggerman Brothers, New York, $150,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Gutberlet Dyeing and Cleaning Company, Bronx; Bruno & Schwartz, Manhattan; the Cherry Realty Company, Manhattan; Mermaid Waist Company, Manhattan.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of March show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,806,470+	$69,892
Twenty-two roads	8,703,693—	1,650,106
Total (28 roads)	10,602,163—	1,490,716

BALTIMORE & OHIO for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	6,469,049	6,432,584	7,362,870
Net	1,851,317	845,252	1,602,404
8 mos. gross	50,093,763	47,495,845	48,678,212
Net	16,923,922	16,712,145	19,726,946

CHICAGO CITY & CONNECTING RAILWAY'S collateral trust for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross income	2,032,026	2,301,825	2,437,250
Total disburse.	1,161,114	1,158,645	1,151,007
Net income	890,912	1,143,180	1,286,243

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,707,600	2,768,497	2,600,261
Net af. tax.	1,493,775	1,554,621	1,383,375
Oth. income	42,955	42,980	50,521
Tot. income	1,536,730	1,597,601	1,413,896
Sur. af. chg.	644,687	698,458	508,546
Pass. car'd	52,333,224	53,797,388	50,702,674
$ ms. gross	21,357,170	21,701,819	21,240,774
Net af tax.	11,911,598	11,789,765	11,097,020
Oth. income	380,832	413,973	270,491
Tot. income	12,292,430	12,203,738	11,367,511
Sur. af. chg.	5,020,993	4,725,748	4,018,439
Pass.	42,423,131,106	423,117,688	414,367,154

LEHIGH VALLEY for February—

Gross	2,910,302	2,433,839	3,071,329
Net after tax.	477,518	150,779	738,135
$ mos. gross	28,611,045	27,022,642	29,010,923
Net af. tax.	6,668,457	6,558,113	8,717,295

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$318,512	$407,252	$61,260
Net after tax.	208,766	192,413	16,353
2 mos. gross	1,078,817	972,340	106,477
Net after tax.	437,753	399,025	38,728

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CECIL CUNNINGHAM HAVEZ, also known as Cecil Cunningham, an actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,110 and assets $800.

LOUIS SISENWEIN, manufacturer of clothing at 35 West Third Street, has made an assignment to Henry H. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by Rosenberg, Levis & Hall, attorneys for James F. White & Co., $500; Alfred Rennelsen, $100, and S. Brun & Brother, $200. Liabilities are reported to be $60,000 and assets $8,000.

GUSTAV STEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Stein, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 38 East Twenty-first Street, by Solomon & Co., creditors for more than $500.

ISIDOR ROSENBERG, doing business as the Standard Furniture Company at 1,447 Fifth Avenue and 2,048 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,576 and assets $5,294.

FREDERICK D. BREITHACK of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,878 and no assets.

SIMON WEINBERG, manufacturer of feathers at 711 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,008 and assets $602.

HARRY BROD, clothing dealer at 502 Ninth Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,857 and assets of unknown value.

JAMES A. STEVENSON, who did business as J. A. Stevenson & Co., manufacturers of dresses at 13 West Twenty-seventh Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 30, has had his property reassigned to him.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Burton Dry Goods Co. was placed in the hands of receivers upon application of the Newark Overall and Pearl Novelty Co. and others. Capital stock $500,000. Assets and liabilities not given. Judge E. R. Meek of the Federal Court appointed J. D. Collett and H. O. Ledgerwood receivers.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Harris B.—Ess Ess Realty Co., $240.72.
Abrahams, Joseph, and J. Urbahams & Co., Inc.—L. Levinson et al., $345.15.
Adath, Israel, of N. Y., Inc.—A. Steinman, $279.65.
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $2,250.00.
Brennan, John and Cecelia—M. N. Dobbs, $115.30.
Barrett, John—R. Levene, $172.44.
Bayliss, Elizabeth—J. W. Supel, $197.20.
Same—R. F. C. Hamilton et al., $237.01.
Bonow, Saul—J. N. Semeland et al., $111.01.
Burns, William J.—N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, $526.07.
Bracker, Ernest—Fritz Hendrich & Sons, Inc., $142.29.
Bartels, Edwin—Detz Bros., $366.91.
Beck, Albert—Fred Hollander & Co., $337.71.
Carl, Carrie—J. H. Hentz et al., $101.91.
Concannon, Annie—J. F. Buckley, costs, 107.88.
Corbetta, George—J. B. Owens, $223.20.
Carpenter, Henry T. E.—Gorham Co., $145.53.
City of N. Y. and the College of the City of N. Y.—P. J. Constant, $46,561.55.
Empire Photo Play Corp.—German Novelty Co., $116.81.
Doelger, Joseph, Louise Doelger, Louise Doelger, 2d, and Carrie Kramer—A. Gamelin, $187.74.
Eisenberg, Joseph—A. Gray, $753.41.
Ernest, N. Greenwood—J. L. Riddle, $1,997.75.
Feinichel, Charles H.—H. Leventhal, $256.91.
Furlong, Richard and Alice C.—W. H. Miller et al., $569.91.
F. W. Fey Paper Co., Ferdinand W. Fey, and Caroline V. Fey—J. P. Carroll, $2,882.26.
Gahren, Herman, and John Scharl—J. M. Billups, $116.92.
Gody & Rovins, Inc.—H. W. Siebert et al., $151.
Gracom, Honora—O'Neill-Adams Co., $801.
Grau, Alois—A. W. Scholle et al., $774.
Goldberg, Lawrence—B. Sour, $186.
Greenblatt, Sarah R., executrix—S. Pretsfeld et al., $3,510.
Same—S. Wolfe et al., $8,499.
Same—E. Pretsfeld et al., $8,507.
Hemming, Henry E.—M. S. Bainbridge, $159.
Hall, Arlie—Morning Telegraph Co., $158.
Harris, Michael H.—Drenco Machine Co., $124.
Homler, Samuel, and Charles—L. Ferria, $113.
Hendel, Max—A. Rabinowitz, $386.
Herrman, Herbert H.—Gorham Co., $137.
Hays, Adolph—V. Lorch, $820.
Hochman, Annie—City of New York, $149.
Horowitz, Nathan—Meyer & Nelson, $104.
Harrison, John O.—L. Mohlmann, $357.
Johnson, George W.—W. Loebelman, $105.
Kelly, James J., Antonio Laurie, Ella and Joseph Lambrosa—F. Holden, $250.
Kramer, Charles, and Benjamin Schwartz—A. O. Choate, $160.
Kimball, Francis H.—Lewis Publishing Co., $225.
Kirsch, Hyman—J. B. Martindale et al., $201.
Kennedy, Timothy F.—James Everard's Breweries, $143.
Kiessler, John B.—United Wire and Trading Co., $161.
Kupferberg, Simon, and Morris Hollinger—J. Koseff, $1,000.
Kaiser, Herman—F. A. Goldsmith, $1,868.
Levy, Saul, and Stella—G. L. Stivers, $104.
Lochner, Franz—City of New York, $132.
Leonard, Winifred—H. S. Schnobel, $250 damages, $24.73; foreclosure of chattel mortgage.
Ledlard, Charles—Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Montgomery, Richard M., and Richard M. Montgomery & Co., Inc.—M. S. Croxson, $1,480.
Mapleville Woolen Co., Inc.—H. Labovits et al., $480.
Merker, Melvil E.—J. H. Jasper, Inc., $217.
Mendelsohn, Max, $216.
Same—Same, $102.
Morgan, Wm. E.—A. Galewski, $118.
Margolies, Phillip—Charlwa Kaye Renting Co., Inc., $508.
Marks, Louis—G. Laubentracht, $178.
MacGregor, Archibald H.—A. J. Turner, $160.
McGoldnick, Bridget—T. P. Dunne, $179.
Malamed, Bentzke—M. Cohen, $115.
Maxell Mfg. Co., Inc.—Klauber Bros. & Co., $169.
Mandel, Tobias, and Isaac Finkelstein—Hannis Distilling Co., $116.
Popper, Joseph, Carrie Popper, and Ignatz Popper, executor—Second National Bank of City of New York, $16,769.
Perlstein, Louis, and Jacob Rosenthal—F. Mauriber, $1,378.
Pell, Alice H.—Gerth Estates, $370.
Penner, Sarah C.—S. C. Posner, Inc., $1,699.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—J. Oshinsky, $750.
Ninth per Garage, Inc.—S. Novegrod, $300.
Pierce, Theron F.—Dr. P. Bailey, $344.
Pohiman, Charles M.—C. Jacobs, $370.
Queen, Jr., M. and Chas.—Lasca Fireproof Storage Warehouse; Inc., $845.
Renton, George W.—M. Malawista, $136.
Rush, Max J.—Tower Mfg. and Novelty Co., $140.
San Giovanni, Eduardo—V. Ciuti, $1,088.
Sutro, Emil, and Charles C. Bigelow—Irving National Bank, New York, $206.
Schreiber, Moses and Samuel H.—J. Goldsmith, $118.
Schlossel, Max—German Silk Co., Inc., $288.
Schlobohm, Christian, Gaetano De Bello, and Jacob Pita—Ebling Brewing Co., $5,025.
Starer, Pincus—Petersburg Trunk and Bag Co., $311.
Stuersel, Emil—W. H. Herbst, $224.
Sturm, George S., Bauman, $190.
Snyder, Bud—Lewis Pub. Co., $239.
Smith, Frederick A., and David D. Deutsch —Interborough News Co., $170.
Stern, Moses—Gorham Co., $104.
Schlahetzski, Israel D.—Levine & Posner, Inc., $228.
Turk, Robert L.—F. Bien, $130.
Walker, Sarah J.—City Real Estate Co., $9,090.
Wallner, Samuel—D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, $666.
Empire City Metallic Bed Co.—City of New York, $132.
Jaeger Miniature Lamp Mfg. Co.—Same, $247.
McClure, Katherine—Same, $247.
Mirabella, Santo—Same, $188.
Manson & Jacobson, Inc.—Same, $182.

In Bronx County.

Arnold, Aaron—Electric Conservation Co., Inc., $429.
Bruckner, Frederick C.—Thomas Kelly Co., $75.
Conron Bros, Co.—C. Dohler, $117.
Pfaehemhuyer, and Louis Dietrich—G. Reissman et al., $322.
Fromer, Gottlieb—G. Schweppenhauser, $2,950.
Goide, Leo—P. Handibode, $119.
Innes, Max—A. Freundlich, $66.
Kleinberg, Tobie—M. Salovin, $44.
Linder, Carolina—W. Hahn, $21.
McEvoy, James P.—B. Schiavone, $131.
McDonald, John H.—L. Marks et al., $277.
Machanski, Edward—Fink Bread Co., $90.
Perles, Jacob L.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, $39.
Parker, Nellie May—E. W. Jackson, $2,152.
Richard M. Montgomery & Co., Inc., and Richard M. Montgomery—M. S. Croxson, $5,772.
Sandblom, Albert—Harry Lancaster & Co., $529.
Sil ver, Matta—H. A. Stein, $107.
Steinberg, Anna E.—C. Legenhausen, $35.
Workingmen's Educational Association of the Borough of the Bronx—A. Hupfel's Sons, $881.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Amerman, Henry, and Samuel H. Wandell—U. S. Express Realty Co., Feb. 25, 1915, $101.
Bide-a-Wee Home Ass'n, Inc.—A. Grisch, April 1, 1913, $169.
City of N. Y. and Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—M. McGarrall, March 8, 1915, $1,057.
Cobb, Geo. W., Jr.—Mutual Life Ins. Co., Feb. 26, 1915, $2,800.
Geoghegan, Georgiana, adm.—N. Y. & Queens County Ry. Co., March 4, 1914, $128.
Gans, Milton H., ex'r—Aetna Life Ins Co. of Hartford, Conn., March 12, 1914, $104.
Hennessey Realty Co.—M. Leerburger, March 12, 1915, $114.
Herbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and Edw. F. Schubert—H. Worhoftig, Oct. 13, 1914, $143.
Newmark, Charles, and Aaron B. Davis—M. A. Lazaroff, Oct. 14, 1914, $329.
Same—Same, Oct. 14, 1914, $274.
N. Y. Edison Co.—F. McAniff, March 20, 1915, $504.
People's National Fire Ins. Co.—A. H. Smith, Feb. 18, 1915, $1,562.
P. Levy Contracting Co., Inc., and Philip Levy—L. Greenberg, Feb. 7, 1915, $226.
Peterson, Ernest E.—Ocean Electric Ry. Co., March 24, 1914, $239.
Peterson, Mae I.—Same, Feb. 11, 1915, $130.
Same—Same, March 24, 1914, $534.
Van Schaick, Singelton, and Frances—L. T. Fassett, Sept. 17, 1913, $1,092.

In Bronx County.

Becker, John—J. Eoff, Nov. 27, 1914, $27.
Kelibert Construction Co., Inc.—American Apartment Hotel Co., Inc., Nov. 24, 1914, $587.
Kelibert Construction Co. and Edward F. Schubert—Star Fireproof Door and Sash Co., Feb. 9, 1915, $48.
Kelibert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and Edward F. Schubert—H. Worhoftig, Oct. 14, 1914, $143.
Schnell, Gottlieb F.—J. F. Mason, Jan. 29, 1914, $17.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Upper Manhattan Apartments—East Seventy-fifth Street Residence Sale—Builders Buy Entire Block in Fordham Heights Centre—Business and Dwelling Leasing Activity.

The upper Washington Heights section and the Fordham Heights district of the Bronx contributed materially to the activity of the realty market yesterday by deals of importance. The Bronx transaction involved an entire block just east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The upper Manhattan deal involved the three new five-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Northern Avenue and 180th Street, fronting 125 feet on the avenue by 147 feet on the street. They were sold by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, to Walter J. Rich, who has invested in other apartment property in that locality.

The brokers in the transaction were S. & J. Albert. Wechsler & Cohn, attorneys, represented the sellers, and Mr. Rich was represented by Harry Mack of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs. The property was held at $285,000, and the deal was on an all-cash basis. The property was acquired by the sellers last July, and the houses are now well rented. The 180th Street block front opposite the property just sold was similarly improved by the Haven Construction Company last Fall, and one of the houses was purchased by Mr. Rich.

$70,000 Deal on East 75th Street.

Gherardi Davis has sold to a client of the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.2 feet. The property, which will be occupied by the buyer, has been held at $70,000.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

The estate of Nora Shannon has sold to an investing client of Slawson & Hobbs for occupancy 324 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story high-stoop private dwelling on a lot 17 by 102.2 feet.

Takes Title to Broadway Block.

The Eighty-ninth Street Construction Company took title yesterday to the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Street, with depths of 175 feet on the former and 80.6 feet on the latter street, from the City Investing Company, subject to mortgages of $825,000. A building and permanent loan of $400,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth street. A twelve-story apartment will be erected there.

Defendant Buyer in Auction Room.

Two of the auction offerings yesterday, instead of going to the plaintiffs, as has usually been the case, were purchased after active bidding by the defendant. The properties were the five-story tenements at 783 and 785 Columbus Avenue, north of Ninety-eighth Street. They were sold under foreclosure brought by Laurence Curnen against Arthur Otten to recover judgments with taxes of $2,000 on each house. Mr. Otten bought 783 for $27,500 and paid $28,000 for the second one, each covering a plot 25 by 74 feet. Bryan L. Kennelly was the auctioneer.

Joseph P. Day sold the old Cafe Boulevard, southeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, in foreclosure proceedings by the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank against the Rosenfeld Realty Company to recover judgments with taxes of over $18,000. The plaintiff got it on a bid of $700,000.

Tenement Property Sales.

The five-story tenement, 25 by 100, at 128 Cannon Street, has been resold by Isabella Schwab and others to Maier Gitron for investment. The sellers acquired the property in a foreclosure action last month for $23,800.

Paul A. McGolrick has sold to a client of J. A. Wood, 56 East 114th Street, a five-story single flat on a lot 20 by 75. This was an all-cash transaction.

O'Brien Block on Fordham Heights Sold.

The Fordham Heights section of the Bronx furnished one of the largest sales that has been closed in that part of the city for a long time and gives additional evidence of the investment and building activity in that district. The entire block, sixty feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, fronting 202 feet on the south side of 184th Street, 210.28 on Valentine Avenue, 206 on Ryer Avenue, and 206 on Field Place, has been sold by Mrs. Thomasine E. O'Brien to a building syndicate for apartment improvement.

The property was purchased forty years ago by the late Miles O'Brien and it has been held up to the present time by his widow. Several large five-story apartments have been erected in the immediate vicinity and others are now under construction.

Richard H. Scobie was the broker in the transaction. It is the fifth large parcel sold by him in that section within the last few months.

Bronx Sales.

D. Thomas Costar sold for the Concrete Realty and Holding Corporation to Morton M. Green a two-family frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 95, 2,384 Creston Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 299 Garfield Place, between Eighth Street and Park Place West, a four-story and basement, bay window, limestone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 60 by 100, for the estate of Joseph Balmer to a client for occupancy.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Peter Ficken to a client for investment the three-store double brick store and dwelling, on a plot 27 by 100, 4,018 Fifth Avenue.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash to J. Gerry Dobbins of Brunswick Road, Montclair, the Colonial residence at 136 North Mountain Avenue, Montclair, formerly owned by Allison P.

West 140th St, March 12, prior mtg $17,000, due Sept. 12, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Olenick, 35 Nassau St. $4,000

Bronx.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, s s, 150.1 ft w of Mayflower Av, 50x118; Eliza Baxter to Henry Reiss, 811 East 165th St, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,200

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 169th St, 475x100x325x85 to College Av x150x185; Alotto Realties, Inc., to Frederic A. de Peyster et al., 13 East 86th St, March 9, due Feb. 9, 1920; attorney, Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St $40,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 18.9x96.7; Jacob Seligson to William H. Schumacher, 58 East 161st St, prior mtg $6,000; March 19, due as per bond; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av. $2,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 18.9x94.1; Jacob Seligson to William H. Schumacher, 58 East 161st St, March 19, due Feb. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av. $2,000

170TH ST, s s, 75.3 ft w of Marmion Av, 36x75.2; Rose Korman to Philip Rhinelander, executor, 16 East 55th St, March 23, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 415 and 417, stores and basements; H. Koehler & Co. to Peter Donohue, 261 West 21st St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Crosby & B., 302 West 34th St. $3,000

1ST AV, 1,876, store and basement; Hy. Lowenstein and another to Joseph Pollock and another, 1,874 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915 ..... $1,800

WASHINGTON ST, 224, and Barclay St, 115, stores and basements; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and another to William Restmeyer, 115 Barclay St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Carl Wittmann, 287 Broadway $2,400

LENOX AV, 537, store and front basement; Samuel Katz to Abraham Pfeferblum, 570 9th Av, 6 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Benedict, 2,423 7th Av. ..... $1,500 and $1,700

6TH AV, 784, store, basement, and five lofts above store; 784 6th Avenue, Inc., to East 30th St, to Cowperthwait's Furniture Co., 140 West 23d St, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; address, 782 6th Av. $25,000

41ST ST, 530 to 534 West, all; V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Co. to Marc Klaw Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Abraham Erlanger, 232 West End Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Charles T. Rudershausen, 140 Nassau St. $8,000

8TH AV, 1,363, store floor and basement; Joseph Burger to Joseph Shimel, 144 East Houston St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway. $2,100

44TH ST, 15 and 17 West, seventh floor; Harry N. French, receiver, to George A. Bodee & Brother, 489 5th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915 ..... $3,300

184TH ST, 525 and 527 West, all; Ernestine Rosenthal to Samuel Berman and another, 506 West 134th St, 3 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Sturtz, 198 Broadway $10,600

BROADWAY, 2,402, store and basement; Mayfield Construction Co. to William Avidan, 840 West 156th St, 9 10-12 years, from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $6,000

MONROE ST, 253, east store; Baruch Pincus to Jacob Koretsky, 2 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Goldberg, 72 Pitt St. $480

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 110; Alfonso M. Pepe against Filippo, Enrico, Adele, and Giuseppe Gualano, also Berardino Reddi and Vincenzo di Silvestro, owners and contractors $40

7TH AV, 721; William Kienert against George H. Earle, Jr., owner; Fraad Contracting Co., contractor, (renewal) $840

10TH AV, w s, whole front between 53d and 54th Sts., 200.10x475x irregular x450; Paul Scherbner Iron Works against Belt Line Railway Corporation, owner; George T. McLauthlin Co., contractor $291

105TH ST, 112 to 138 West; Johnston Heating Co. against Mary A. Loeffler, owner and contractor; William H. Heddendorf, contractor, (renewal) $1,273

110TH ST, 32 and 34 East; Pincus Klahr against Gertrude A. Forman, owner; Rosenberg & Son, contractors $21

120TH ST, 277 West; Aaron Liebowitz against Grace Dietz, owner; Ellen Cuff, contractor $235

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; Hoffman & Elias against Edythe C. and James S. Henckel, owners; H. P. Wright & Co., contractor $212

SAME PROPERTY; Safety Fire Door Co., Inc., against same $880

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; Otis Elevator Co. against James S. Hanckel, owner and contractor; Edythe C. Hanckel, owner; H. P. Wright & Co., contractor $2,000

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., against James S. and Edythe C. Henckel, owners; H. P. Wright & Co., contractor $723

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 25; Silberman Schampain Co. against Charles H. Chetwood et al., Jan. 18, 1915 ..... $937

44TH ST, 14 East; Koslow Iron Works, Inc., against Harry T. Sherman et al., July 10, 1914, (vacated) $410

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,013; J. Rosenblum & Co., Inc., against Keilbert Construction Co. et al., Nov. 4, 1914 ..... $135

KELLY ST, 1,013; Morris Manacher et al. against Keilbert Construction Co. et al., Nov. 21, 1914 ..... $575

KELLY ST, w s, 100.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Mugler's Iron Works against Keilbert Construction Co. et al., Nov. 7, 1914. $345

KELLY ST, 1,013; Karl F. Buchsbaum against Keilbert Construction Co. et al., Nov. 20, 1914 ..... $105

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 201st St, and Marginal St, block, &c.; John A. Philbrick & Bro. against Sargent & Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

7TH ST, 180 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louis Gluck et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 72.4x 99.1; Samuel P. Schlansky against David H. Smith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Banton.

25TH ST, 313 West; Ethel V. Sullivan against Robert J. Walsh et al., (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

28TH ST, 313 West; Ethel V. Sullivan against James C. Walsh et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

28TH ST, 210 to 214 East; David Keane against Cortlandt E. Taylor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

103D ST, 220 East; August J. Chabot against Sadie Nathanson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

Bronx.

FOX ST, e s, 423.2 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x 100; Leo Hirschfeld against Haven Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. H. Leifert.

HUNT AV, s w corner of Mianna St., known as Lot 26, Hunt Estate; George J. Puckhaefer against John J. Geary et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 14, Block 2,950, Section 11, on tax map; W. Stebbins Smith against Thomas Mead et al., (action to establish validity of tax lien;) attorney, W. S. Smith.

LOT 15, Block 2,950, Section 11, on tax map; W. Stebbins Smith against William Lord et al., (action to establish validity of tax lien;) attorney, W. S. Smith.

MORRIS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 170th St, 20x 100; L. Josephine Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft n of 181st St, 83x180; Ella Willing Jackson against Nellie May Parker, (action to recover on judgment;) attorney, B. I. Finkelstein.

SEDGWICK AV, corner formed by junction of n w s of Sedgwick and s w s of Fordham Road, 76.74x85.3; John C. Rodgers against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Boothby.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,136; Lizzie Fangemann against Louis Ohl et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Westall.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft e of Union Av, 25x119.6; B. Howe Dupignac against Franconia Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Clark.

163D ST, s s, 18.2 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.5x 75.6; William Collins against Katherine Collins et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. & W. T. Croak.

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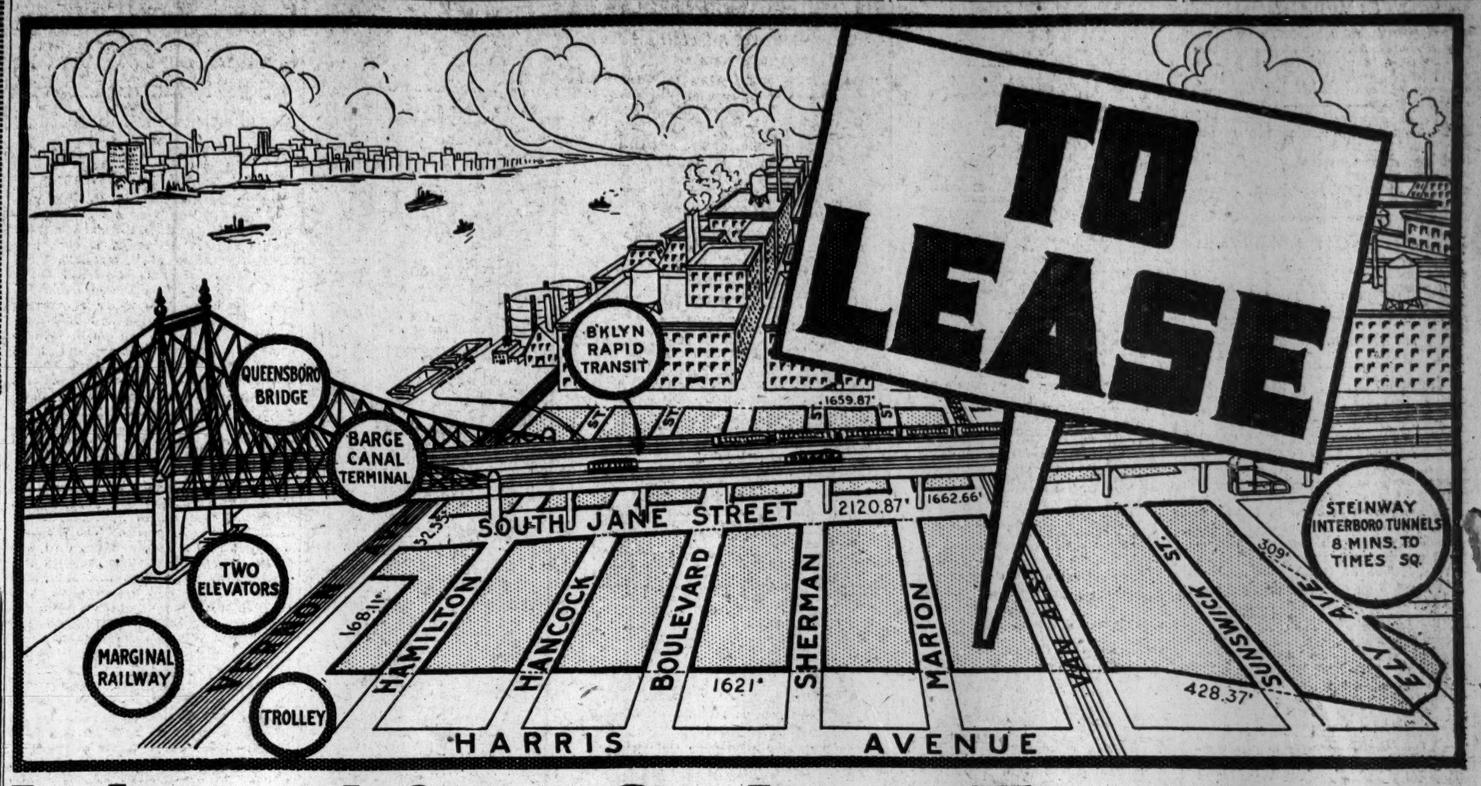

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In short, there can be little discussion regarding the unusual suitability of this property for industrial plants.

Send for Free Data

We would be glad to lay before you our prospectus, which not only describes the property minutely, but which outlines a leasing proposition of extraordinary interest to every manufacturer who desires to establish himself in the coming Industrial Center of the Empire State. Write for this little folder. It will interest you even if your plans for a new factory site or extension have not matured.

Ravenswood Holding Co., **1 Madison Avenue - - - - - New York City**

TELEPHONE 730 GRAMERCY

Now Is the Time

To Secure the 4th or 17th Floor or a DESIRABLE Suite of OFFICES in the

Barclay Building

299 Broadway

"The Practical High-Class Office Building."

Also Broadway Corner Store

Wm. C. Walker's Sons } Agents on Wright Barclay } Premises

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Below Appraisal

If Sold Immediately!!

Eight rooms, two baths, immense living room. Construction supervised by owner.

Extraordinary Location

On summit of hill. Superb view. 32 minutes out.

Very Little Cash

secures this house. Rent pays the rest. E. W. BILL, Jr., 50 Church St., N. Y. Room 178. 'Phone 8748 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE

Spring Lake, N. J.

An exceedingly attractive gentleman's residence, occupying an entire block; best section, located convenient to and within sight of the ocean; contains 15 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms; steam heating plant, gas and electric light; cement cellar, large piazza, grounds well laid out, flower and vegetable garden, fruit and shade trees and greenhouse, stable containing 5 stalls and ample carriage room, with coachman's quarters on second floor.

Photographs and further particulars on application to

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

30 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY

FACTORY BUILDING

For Sale or Rent—Beginning May 1st, 1915. MAGNIFICENT FACTORY, now occupied by the National Casket Company, Third and Grand Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey.

This is a large, commodious factory, containing engine, boiler, and fully equipped as a wood-working plant.

The factory building is now thoroughly equipped with shafting and pulleys and two complete dry kilns, making it especially adapted for a wood-working concern. The shafting and pulleys and kilns are now owned by the present tenant, but can be bought cheaply.

The above property is also for sale, and can be bought on very reasonable terms. Apply to **PEIRCE & HOOVER,** Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J. Att'ys for the Estate of John McLaren, Dec'd.

FOR SALE OR RENT

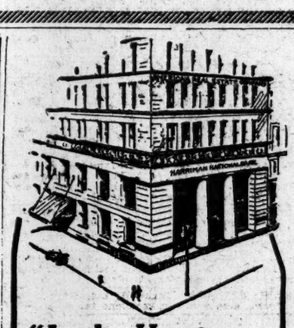
Furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, all modern conveniences; large plot of ground. Located in one of the most picturesque localities in New Jersey; elevation 850 feet; in a carefully restricted 1,000-acre residential park, near the lakes and express station on D., L. & W. R. R. For particulars, address P. O. Box 180, New York City.

Montclair, N. J. Colonial residence, centrally located; $10,000; large plot; fine trees; house has living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, every appointment.

$7,700—ATTRACTIVE Residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths; latest appointments; large plot; excellent location; easy terms. Can be seen Sundays between 11 and 3. **MURDOCH,** opp. Lacka. Term, Montclair

A PRETTY HOME.

at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 20 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Particulars, H. D. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.



"In the Heart of New York"

A man is judged by the Company he keeps.

The quality of an office-home may be largely judged by its neighbors. Among the well-known buildings within a block in each direction from the

Harriman National Bank Building

Fifth Avenue at 44th Street

the following may be noted: Delmonico's, Sherry's, Yale and Harvard Clubs, and Bar Association, Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels, Fifth Avenue Bank, Harriman National Bank Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and Columbia Bank.

The Harriman National Bank Building under

A R E C O

management combines a superiority of atmosphere and surroundings with a guarantee of excellence in equipment and in service.

For space and all particulars see

American Real Estate Company

527 Fifth Ave., New York

35 to 39 West 33rd St.

Bet. 5th Ave. & B'way

Store and Basement

60x65—Will Divide to Suit.

Choicest location. Particulars Willard S. Burrows Co., 110 West 34th Street,

Or your own broker.

$30 per month a room and upward

Young men starting in business or profession will find

The Times Building Times Square

offers unusual facilities.

Call today.

RENTAL AGENT—ROOM 406 Telephone 1000 Bryant

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Eleven acres, fine land, 10-room house, all improvements; fruit, barn, and other outbuildings; near post road and station; $12,500.

Attractive old-fashioned 10-room house, fine shade, seven acres; poultry house and barn; $4,000.

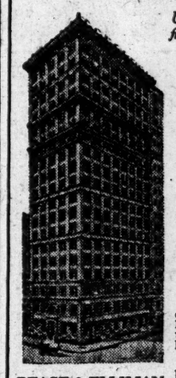
H. E. DANN & SON Norwalk, Conn.

In the Heart of Financial District

Lord's Court Bldg.

27 William Street

Cor. Exchange Pl.



Under new and efficient management

THIS IS TENANTS' YEAR. Come and make us an offer for space you need. The most liberal terms will be made to those furnishing A 1 references.

Offices Single or in Suites

Every modern convenience; 8 high speed elevators. Service of highest standard.

PEASE & ELLIMAN Agents 55 Liberty Street

Renting agent on Premises. Phone 333 Cortlandt.

Broadway Lofts

With 100% Sprinkler System

476 Hosiery, underwear, glove and shirt district. 50 ft. on Broadway, running through, 25 ft. on Crosby; 4 elevators; light 4 sides.

491 Hosiery, underwear, notion district. 32 ft. on B'way; 2 elevators; freight entrance on Broome; light 3 sides.

596 Centre millinery, shirt trade. 44x200. Excellent light; 4 elevators; live steam.

Possession immediate

Rent reasonable

Full Commission to Brokers

E. S. Willard & Co

Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

8 WEST 40 NEW 20-STORY BUILDING

EWING BACON & HENRY

101 PARK AVE. TELEPHONE 2300 Mur. Hill.

Attractive Store for Rent JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

Exceptional Bargain to a tenant catering to a high-class clientele.

Immediate Possession.

Apply to **S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,** 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 5610.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Lynbrook, L. I., Residence.

Cheap for cash; elegant residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; outbuildings; abundant trees, shrubs, plants; one acre; exchange for Brooklyn residence or lots. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Transit Building and Annex

No. 7 East 42nd Street

No. 10 East 43rd Street

Stores, floors and offices in the new 10 story Annex will be ready for tenants April 15th.

Elevators now running.

Offer seventy very light single or connecting offices of convenient size.

Yearly rentals $420 to $1000

Tenants have a 42nd Street and 43rd Street address if desired through connecting arcade.

Grand Central Express Subway Station immediately adjoining 42nd Street entrance.

Homer Foot, Jr., Agent

7 East 42nd St.

Phone 3313 Murray Hill.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.

OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 8 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

145 CHAMBERS ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.

Five-story, Basement and Sub-Basement; size 25x75; electric lights, elevator.

Rent low; possession May 1, 1915.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'dway.

67 CORTLANDT ST.

Fine light, First Loft To Let.

Size 24 x 66; electric light.

Electric elevator; possession May 1st

RENT ONLY $600.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway

48 WEST BROADWAY.

First, second and third Lofts to let; size 25x50; steam heat.

RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

Possession at once.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES $20—OUTSIDE.

N. E. Cor. Cedar and West St.

Steam Heat. Electric Light. Janitor.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Farragut 9494. 1133 B'way, at 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The St. Urban

Central Park West and 89th St.

Southwest Corner

Apartments 11 large rooms and 3 baths,

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION INCLUDED.

Rents $3,000 to $4,000.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO THOSE LEASING

one, two or three room apartments now we will make very attractive terms. Apply manager, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway at 67th St.

38 West 59th St.

FACING PARK

Sublet handsome, decorated, furnished Apartment of 2 Rooms, Kitchenette and bath.

To sublet furnished until October 1 or longer, one 2-room and one 3-room suite at very attractive rents. Apply GLEASON, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 67th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

Apartment of 14 rooms, attractively arranged, having 5 master bedrooms with separate bathrooms. The servants' quarters are exceptionally fine and complete.

Can be seen by appointment.

ALSO ONE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT WITH 2 BATHS.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

"IMPERIAL ARMS"

5 beautiful rooms, bath; now vacant.

RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 138TH ST

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schacknо, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.

FRANK WHITNEY EMERY, LUCIEN OUDIN, Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Conditions over the west portion of the country have undergone a marked change since Tuesday night. The Canadian Northwest disturbance is now northeast of Lake Superior, but another that developed over the Central Rocky Mountain region during Tuesday night has moved to the Texas Panhandle with much increased development, and a third disturbance covers the Middle Plateau with a cold and strong high area to the northward.

This distribution has resulted in general snows in Montana, the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, and Northeastern Colorado and some light local rains and snows in the Lake region. Elsewhere the weather was fair, with continued low temperatures and more heavy to killing frosts Wednesday morning in the South.

The southwestern disturbance will probably move east-southeastward, and there will be general snows over the north, rains and snows over the south districts west of the Mississippi River during Thursday, except in the Pacific States, and followed by fair weather Friday, except in the Southwest. During Thursday night and Friday the snow and rain area will extend through the Central Valleys into the lower lake region, and there will also be rain in Tennessee and north portions of the East Gulf States.

In the Atlantic States the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday. It will be colder Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the Middle Plateau, the Southwest, the Central Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the west upper lake regions.

It will be much colder Thursday night in the lower Missouri Valley, the West Gulf States, and the Southwest, and on Friday in the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except north and northeast of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; cloudy Friday.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Southern New York—Cloudy Thursday; snow or rain and colder Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday; probably local rains or snows Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	31	4 P. M.	45	50
6 A. M.	38	38	6 P. M.	44	47
9 A. M.	36	43	9 P. M.	42	41
12 M.	41	49	11 P. M.	40	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature this year was 45°, for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:25—721 W'chester Av.; Jacob Palaski.	Slight
9:32—414 F'way; not given.	None
9:50—305 W. 50 St.; Alexander Finney.	Slight
11:19—714 Cauldwell Av.; Moses Greenberg.	Slight
P.M.	
1:06—N. E. cor. 82 St. & Lex. Av.; Subway.	None
8:25—Jerome Av. & 165 St.; not given.	Slight
4:45—2,588 7 Av.; William Reilly.	Slight
5:30—53d E. 36 St.; Anna Musts.	Slight
5:50—122 W. 21 St.; Sarah Kelly.	Slight
5:50—2,506 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Cleaver.	Slight
6:45—302 Cherry St.; Myer Weil.	Slight
7:00—210 Abraham Raskin.	Slight
7:00—142 W. 26 St.; Samuel Finoff.	Slight
7:30—276 3 St.; not given.	Slight
8:35—2,419 Dorsey St.; J. Parrillo.	Slight
9:00—221 St. and Mosholu Parkway; Auto 58,268 N. Y.	Not given
9:15—90-100 Bleecker St.; Jacob Reiff.	Slight
9:40—54 E. 8 St.; Jenser Feather Co.	Not given
10:30—565 W. 34 St.; C. Wilkins.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 8 A. M., March 26: Capts. J. J. Collins, 148, to 161; J. F. Linden, 161, to 166; E. P. Hughes, 166, to 148; A. P. Martin, 151, to 165; C. W. Smith, 149, to 6; A. B. Tuohey, 151, to 169; L. Enler, 169, to 151; (mutual,) E. F. Smith, 4, to 145; H. C. McManus, 145, to 4. Bicycle Patrol.: B. Smith, 42, to 68; F. J. Headis, 68, to 42; E. Plagge, 42, to 68; R. Holt, 68, to 42.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol, J. A. Kelly, 6, to clerical duty, 2 days, 4 P. M., March 25; J. and Wehenreider, 3d, to D. B., 5 days, 6 P. M., March 20; J. P. Halligan, 26, to 4th Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., March 25.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol, C. H. Terhune, 40, to D. B., 8 A. M., March 24.

Leave of Absence, Without Pay: Patrol, J. Greenberg, 29, 1 day, 10 P. M., March 30; Mutual Stock Patrol, T. J. McGione, 33, 11:20 A. M., Dec. 8, 1914, during disability; P. F. Cunningham, 36, noon, Jan. 25, to noon, Feb. 6; M. B. Fleming, 39, 11 P. M., March 15, to 12 P. M., March 18; J. J. Garrigan, 42, 7 P. M., March 20, during disability; A. Keane, 43, 8:35 A. M., March 22, during disability; (mutual) Smith, Traf. Div., Subd. C, 3:10 P. M., March 19, during disability.

Fines Imposed: Lieut. B. McGovern, 10, Jan. 14, (failed to take proper police action,) 2 days; Sergt. T. Barry, 38, Jan. 14, (late reporting,) 1 day; Patrol, J. J. Bohans, 10, Jan. 11, (failed to prevent burglary,) 2 days; D. J. McBride, 21, April 9, 1914, (improper patrol,) 3 days; C. H. A. Piplow, 29, Dec. 30, 1914, (absent from post,) 1 day; F. L. Siems, 38, Jan. 18, (absent from post,) 5 days; T. F. Crawford, 30, Jan. 20, 1914, (absent without leave,) 1 day; E. A. Marron, 42, Jan. 20, (improper patrol,) 1 day; L. T. Sexton, 48, Jan. 2, (absent from post,) 5 days; E. A. Reilly, 21, Jan. 21, 1914, (absent from post,) 2 days; Dec. 10, 1914, (absent without leave,) 2 days; Dec. 17, (same,) 2 days; G. A. Young, 43, Jan. 4, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. Troger, 62, Jan. 20, (same,) 3 days; W. Kavanagh, 62, Jan. 4, (same,) 3 days; A. J. Nichols, 167, Dec. 31, 1914, (improper patrol,) 3 days; A. W. McKean, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, Jan. 22, (absent from post,) 5 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol, W. P. Dolan, 26, Sept. 7, 1914, (absent from post;) R. J. Murphy, 38, Feb. 5, (absent from post;) J. McNamee, 38, Oct. 10, 1914, (failed to take proper action;) S. J. Clancy, 40, Dec. 17, 1914, (absent from school crossing;) G. Bramm, 42, Oct. 29, 1914, (improper patrol;) V. O'Toole, 147, Feb. 11, (struck prisoner;) H. N. Stevenson, 152, (absent from post;) F. P. Brown, 167, (same;) E. H. Gross, 168, (same;) Harry Schoonmaker, 170, (same;) J. J. Hines, 153, (failed to discover burglary.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol, A. A. Cumming, 6, (failed to discover burglary;) G. S. Cook, 10, (same;) W. C. Meany, 10, (same;) M. F. Cotter, 30, (same;) P. P. Hoffman, 144, (same;) A. G. Froehlich, 144, (same;) T. Mulhall, 12, (improper patrol;) W. P. Dolan, 26, (made false arrest;) J. J. Bowden, 32, (made illegal arrest;) Adolph Albinger, 63, (struck prisoner;) Robert M. Wilson, 63, (absent from post;) J. J. Leahy, 66, (failed to signal.)

Fire Department.

Death: Lieut. Charles E. Brown, Hose Co. 3, at 1:45 A. M., March 23. Funeral from his late residence, 738 Decatur St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at St. John's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies, of ten men each, commanded by Capt. H. Meyers of Hose 4. The companies will be commanded, respectively, by Lieut. M. Ferguson, No. 1, Eng. 217, and Lieut. D. Wall, Eng. 252. The following will act as pallbearers: Lieut. J. A. Sheridan, Eng. 283; Lieut. D. J. Murray, Eng. 210; Lieut. V. H. Ford, H. L. Apple, and Lieut. M. Shanahan, Eng. 256.

Detail, 8 A. M., March 25: Fire, 1st gr. W. Vanderbeck, 2d, L, 70, to H. & L., 5 days, 6 P. M., March 23; J. Wehenreider, 3d, to D. B., 5 days, 6 P. M., March 20; J. P. Halligan, 26, to 4th Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., March 25.

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CHELSEA DISTRICT TO GET NEW SCHOOL

Not Needed, Said Dr. Maxwell, but Board of Education Overruled Him.

DIDN'T LIKE PENSION BILL

Board Disregarded City Superintendent's Views and Approved It—Shallow Criticised.

In a three-hour meeting of the Board of Education yesterday City Superintendent Maxwell twice suffered defeat. Two measures which he vigorously opposed were adopted.

The first was the report of the Committee on Finance, requesting the issue of $450,000 corporate stock for the construction and equipment of a new elementary school building on a site in Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Joseph Barondess said the Chelsea district has had no new school building in fifty years. He said he found that one of the old schools in the district, No. 11, in West Seventeenth Street, had decaying walls. The retiring room for teachers was so small that it would not accommodate more than two persons at a time, and the play yard was full of holes and unfit for pupils' exercises.

P. S. 56, in West Eighteenth Street, a girls' school, had only a single fire-escape, which led into a yard surrounded by a seven-foot fence. P. S. 26 in West Thirtieth Street and 48 in West Twenty-eighth Street, he said, were surrounded by tall loft buildings, wherein garment workers were employed at hazardous work. These buildings shut off the light from the schools. Some of the classrooms were so dark that the pupils' work was done with artificial light.

"Even a Simon Legree," said Commissioner Barondess, "would not ask children to attend such classrooms."

Mr. Maxwell denied that there were any dark classroom and insisted that there was a decrease in the school population of the district.

He said that a member of the board, in discussing the matter, had made statements that were untrue. This brought from Mr. Barendess the retort that Miss Henrietta Rodman had been severely punished for language not more unbecoming than that used by Dr. Maxwell. After public debate the motion was adopted.

Dr. Maxwell's second defeat was in the matter of the Board of Education approving the bill introduced at Albany to relieve temporarily the practically bankrupt retirement fund by deducting 3 per cent. of the public school teachers' salaries to pay the pension of teachers who have been or will be retired. Dr. Maxwell maintained that 3 per cent. was too much. The motion to approve the bill was then carried.

Miss Martha Lincoln Draper called attention to a communication from City Supt. Maxwell submitting a report by Associate City Supt. Edward B. Shallow upon the schools conducted at Gary, Ind. Morton Stein moved that it be turned over to President Churchill to edit. Abraham Flexner objected.

"Mr. Shallow," he said, "has justified his name. No subordinate ought to dare make such a report."

The report was returned to Dr. Maxwell to edit.

The board approved the Cromwell bill, empowering the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of all city employes, including public school teachers, provided that it was amended to require that any fixing of teachers' salaries should be done only after the consent of the Board of Education had been obtained.

A motion was made to expend $50,000 for the Wirt Gary system in Public School 89. Dr. Maxwell asked what that meant.

Mr. Martin replied that it was the same plan as was being conducted in Public School 45, the Bronx.

"Well," said Dr. Maxwell, "I visited that school the other day, and the only thing I saw which could be called the Wirt system was a lot of children digging in a lot."

POLICE INITIATE RABBI.

Jewish Chaplain Made Honorary Member of the Honor Legion.

The Police Honor Legion, consisting of 800 men of all ranks who have received recognition for meritorious services, celebrated its third anniversary in the trial room at Police Headquarters last night by initiating Rabbi Abraham Blum, Jewish Chaplain of the department, into honorary membership. Rabbi Blum was escorted into the meeting by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and took his seat among the guests amid general applause from the 200 policemen present.

When the lights had been dimmed and the blue fire in two copper urns had been lighted, Rabbi Blum stood before the flag-draped table while Sergt. John W. Frazer, President, recited the solemn ritual, handed down from the oaths administered to the first Burgher Guard of old New Amsterdam, in 1643. The badge of the order was then pinned upon Rabbi Blum by Inspector Schmittberger. He was the third Chaplain to be initiated. The others were Dr. Ernest M. Stires and the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan.

Six policemen recently mentioned for bravery were elected to membership. They were Patrolman Thomas Hackett, of the Tenth Precinct, who stopped a runaway; Patrolman Valentine Standing, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who assisted three injured persons from an elevated wreck; Patrolman Anthony Bourke, of the Forty-third Precinct, who stopped a runaway; Detectives William F. Ryan and Frank E. Burke of the Seventh Branch Bureau, and Patrolman Andrew W. Nylander of Traffic Squad A.

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MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

CARRY A LITTLE NITRO.

F. W. Wile, Bound for London, Declines a Package of Explosive.

F. W. Wile of London, who had been in this country a few weeks on a journalistic mission, was packing his baggage at the Plaza, preparatory to starting for the boat, for Liverpool, when a friend called him by telephone and said he was coming by cab in a hurry to the hotel and was bringing another friend who wanted to "ask a favor." In twenty minutes the visitors arrived. No. 2 carried a package under his arm.

After an introduction, he explained: "Mr. Wile, here are a couple of metallic tubes containing nitro-cellulose '—"

Mr. Wile started to reach a push button.

"And I wanted to ask you to carry it to Sir Hiram Maxim, 383 Norwood Road, West Norwood, London, S. E., who—"

"Carry it yourself!" protested Mr. Wile.

"But there is no danger, it won't explode. Look here, I will burn a little of it with a match."

"Not here!" declared Mr. Wile, who was fast becoming apoplectic. "Get out into the Jersey swamps by yourself!"

But the visitor continued to insist that his ten pounds of raw material, which is the basis stuff for cordite and other high explosives, was contained in brass tubes and was entirely inoffensive, and that it was a simple matter to carry it over to London in a trunk or valise and have it delivered to Sir Hiram. Nobody would ask any questions.

"Why not give it to the purser of the boat yourself and let him take care of it?" suggested Mr. Wile.

"Oh, well, you know, officials are so fussy. They go up in the air on the slightest incident before knowing what's what or what is wanted, whereas if you carry the package there will be no need of any questions or explanations."

"But, I don't want to run the risk of blowing myself and wife up with the stuff en route," argued Mr. Wile, one eye on his watch and one eye on the package.

The telephone bell rang and the hotel office announced that the cab was waiting. "After you and your package," said Mr. Wile, politely showing the route to the door. "Try it on the purser."

"All right; I will go with you in the cab," replied the nitro man.

"Not on this trip," said Mr. Wile. "Take the next boat."

"I carry explosives in my baggage on a boat to England these times?" said Mr. Wile on the steamer, his eye on the gangplank lest the nitro man had pursued him. "Well, I think not!"

OIL CO. HELD CULPABLE.

Negligence Caused Six Deaths in Explosion, Inquest Verdict.

After an inquest which lasted until the early hours of yesterday morning, Coroner Senior's jury, in Brooklyn, by a vote of five to four, declared that the explosion in the plant of the Crew Levick Oil Company, at Atlantic and Montauk Avenues, which, on March 13, caused the death of six persons, was due to culpable negligence on the part of the Crew Levick Oil Company and its resident manager, ex-Senator David Floyd Davis. The other four jurors voted for "negligence," omitting "culpable."

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of 27 Montauk Avenue testified that she passed the building, and saw oil pouring down the Montauk Avenue side.

"It looked as if some one was playing water from a hose on the building," said Mrs. Wilson, "and a tall man wearing eyeglasses about it. There is the man now," she cried, pointing to ex-Senator Davis, who was seated in the front of the room.

"I never saw that woman in my life before," exclaimed Mr. Davis, indignantly.

Mrs. Wilson told the jury that she was approached on Tuesday afternoon by two men who represented themselves as lieutenants from Police Headquarters. They showed badges and told her to say that she saw sparks coming from the Long Island Railroad locomotive which was a short distance from the oil building at the time of the explosion. The men told her that in their opinion the railroad had more money than the oil company, she said.

Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, testified that the oil plant had not been inspected since last September, and that his Bureau has not sufficient inspectors to visit such places more than once a year.

Mrs. Jessie Herbert, bookkeeper of the oil company, testified that she saw a shower of sparks coming from the smoke-stack of the Long Island Railroad engine just before the explosion.

Edward Bell, engineer of the locomotive, declared that there was a spark arrester over the funnel of the engine, which was going very slowly.

"Unless the engine is going at least three miles an hour she won't spark," said Bell.

Mr. Davis swore that he was not at the plant on the day of the explosion. Coroner Senior will present his jury's findings to the Grand Jury.

MISS KAY REGAINS TEMPLE.

Waits Till Hungry I. W. W.'s Go Foraging and Snaps Padlock.

Miss Elizabeth Kay, whose name before she opened the Daily Temple in East Forty-second Street was Elizabeth Knopf, recovered her temple yesterday from the invading I. W. W.'s without spilling blood or calling the police.

To get the invaders out Miss Kay first tried a cow-bell, as the Pied Piper used his pipe, but it didn't sound enough like a dinner bell to lure the I. W. W.'s. Miss Kay rang the bell again and again, and declared she wanted to use the temple for services to which I. W. W.'s were not invited. When that failed, Miss Kay just waited.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the I. W. W.'s got hungry and decided to go foraging. As the last intruder crossed the threshold Miss Kay slammed the door and snapped a padlock into place.

Later, two I. W. W.s were arrested for eating at restaurants and suggesting to the proprietors that they send the bills to Mayor Mitchel. They were discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Court after a lecture.

CITY BREVITIES.

Former Congressman Martin W. Littleton will deliver an address before the Bronx Civic Forum in the Morris High School on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock on "What the Constitutional Convention Should Discuss For the Purpose of Revising the State Constitution."

A special service, known as B'nai B'rith Day, will be held next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the B'nai B'rith Order. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, will deliver a special sermon on the occasion, taking as his subject "Brotherhood in Israel."

The report of the special committee, appointed to investigate the charges made by District Attorney James C. Cropsey, that some of the Supreme Court Justices were "hand-picked," will be read and acted upon at a special meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association, next Tuesday evening.

Cusmack Salirjowich, a laborer, of 120 Forsyth Street, was killed yesterday under a mass of earth, which broke away in the subway excavation twenty-six feet below the street level at Broadway and Thirtieth Street. He was dug out at once, but it was found that his neck had been broken.

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Coat and Trousers, $18

300 styles of fabrics to select from. If you can't call, write or 'phone for samples for comparison.

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The Largest Tailoring Establishment in the World.

'GRAPE JUICE POLICY' RIDICULED BY SMOOT

Senator Assails Mexican Policy Before Albany Burgesses at Manhattan Club.

CONDEMNS WILSON REGIME

Settled Internal Policy Needed by Business, He Says—War a "Blessing in Disguise."

Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Burgess Corps of Albany, one of the oldest military organizations in the country, delivered a speech last night in which he criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy, and declared that the President's "watchful waiting" had proved a rank failure, ridiculed Secretary Bryan's "grape juice diplomacy," and said that there was little prospect of improved business conditions in this country until a settled internal policy had been adopted by the Government.

The dinner was held at the Manhattan Club at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and Major James Otis Woodward, commander of the corps, presided. It was attended by prominent guests from this and other cities, including Frank W. Woolworth, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator; Irving T. Bush, Gov. Charles Miller of Delaware, ex-Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, and Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner.

The Government at Washington should have taken a firm stand in regard to Mexico after sending battleships to Vera Cruz, Senator Smoot said, and should have gained military control of the country if necessary to restore peace and order. The President drove out Huerta, the "cutthroat," the speaker said, and followed his action only by supporting other "cutthroats" just as bad.

"If a man like John Hay or Elihu Root had been Secretary of State instead of William Jennings Bryan," said Senator Smoot, "we might have hoped for better results from our dealings with Mexico."

The Senator said that he was in favor of a large and powerful navy for this country, and that he considered the present war in Europe a "blessing in disguise for American business men." He had been criticised for voting against the Ship Subsidy bill, but had voted against it for conscientious reasons, and would vote against it again if need be.

Ex-Gov. Foss spoke on reciprocity, and Edward N. Breitung, owner of the steamship Dacia, talked about South American trade opportunities.

Among the other guests at the dinner were Capt. W. A. P. Davis, Capt. Theodore Gross, and Albert B. Johnson of Philadelphia; H. B. Richmond of Boston; Mark Workman of Montreal, and H. B. Garrison of California. Richard Croker was among those invited, but sent a telegram of regrets from Palm Beach.

Son Now Pulitzer Trustee.

Joseph Pulitzer's oath as testamentary Trustee of the estate of his father, Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The New York World, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The young Mr. Pulitzer succeeds Frederick N. Judson automatically under the provisions of a codicil attached to the editor's will. The new Trustee gives his address as 3,836 Lindell Avenue, St. Louis, in which city he is in charge of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, owned by the Pulitzer estate.

WIRELESS MESSAGE LOST.

Berlin Concern Says It Vanished While Crossing New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Complaint of the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft that a message sent from Berlin to New York by way of the wireless station at Tuckerton did not reach its destination was referred today by the State Department at Washington to Gov. Fielder, who in turn transmitted it to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

The German concern alleges that on Dec. 14 it sent to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York a wireless message from Berlin by way of the Continental station at Eilvez. It is complained that the message was lost in transmission from Tuckerton to New York.

William C. Potter, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said last night that he had not heard of the loss of the wireless message until informed of the complaint of the German bankers by a reporter for THE TIMES.

"If there had been such a message I believe I would have known about it," said Mr. Potter. "Of course, we have business with the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft just as we do with other big German banking houses. But certainly this message didn't involve any great, world-wide, momentous transaction. We have received all communications of importance."

NO NEW JERSEY STATE TAX.

Voters May Be Asked to Sanction $51,000,000 Bond Issue.

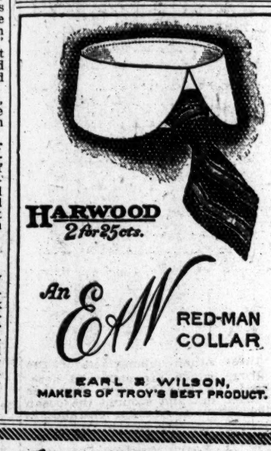
Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—After a conference today of the Republican leaders in the Legislature Senator Read issued a statement, in which he said:

"No State tax will be imposed this year, and whether or not the people of the State will be asked to vote upon a bond issue to care for needed additions to State institutions will depend upon a further conference to be held upon the subject. We feel that the Legislature should take care of needed expenses and place upon the people of the State the responsibility of any large outlay on the institutions.

"Bonds can be issued without a vote of the people, and either this Legislature or the next is likely to provide for a bond issue of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 to provide proper accommodations at all State institutions, and then ask the people to sanction it at the polls."

The combined appropriations will be about $1,800,000 less than last year. No appropriations will be allowed for new buildings at State institutions.



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Made for *New Yorkers.*
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The Gotham, $3.50

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The Gotham, $3.50

A great many men know a good deal about them, for they have worn them—and know from experience that Stetson Hats surpass in style and quality any others at or near their prices.

Because at Wallach Stores they find a wider selection of Stetson Hats than they can elsewhere—most men prefer to buy their Stetson Hats of us.

The Headease—an exclusive Wallach Stetson—is just the most comfortable derby ever made, $4.

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6th Ave., 43rd-44th Sts. Continuous from noon. Moving Pictures and Divertissements De Luxe.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in "THE HEART OF MARYLAND" 10c 15c 25c 50c
NEXT WEEK ("The New Governor," with William Farnum, based upon Edward Sheldon's sensationally successful drama, 'The Nigger.')

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Tel. 6100 Bry. Every Evening 8:30 and Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. at 2
AT CHILDREN'S PRICES—50c to $1.50.
ALICE in WONDERLAND
"A Child's Paradise for the coming fortnight." —World. "The Kiddies will Love it." —Tribune. "Rejuvenating for Grown-ups." —Eve. Sun.
ONLY THIS WEEK AND NEXT

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinee Tuesday & Sat. 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Love, Thrills, Laughs, Secret Service.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15 & Mat. Sat. 2:15. 25c to $1.50.
Children's Mat. Tomorrow at 2:30. 25c to $1.
Farewell to N. Y.
BLUE BIRD

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way. TODAY AT 3.
SONG RECITAL KATHLEEN LAWLER
Tickets on Sale at Box Office. Dir. Mrs. I. L. Benet

Casino B'way & 39th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Evs. 8:20. Best Seats in 1st Balc. 75c&$1.
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
EXPERIENCE

CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
UNDER COVER
250TH TIME TONIGHT—SOUVENIRS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th Evenings 8.
Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
MAID IN AMERICA
Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8.15. Only Matinee Saturday 2:15.
"Excels 'The Merry Widow.'"—Press.
EMMA TRENTINI
BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT SINCE THE WAR!
THE PEASANT GIRL

CLIFTON CRAWFORD
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.
PRICES FOR MUSIC LOVERS
BALCONY $1.50 & $1.00.
GOOD GALLERY SEATS 50c.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30 Last Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Last Week Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES. NEW Farce.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15
LAST WEEK TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, 44th W. of 5th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c & 50c.
MARGARET ANGLIN in LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN
Next Week—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SYNDICATE OR THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.
Last 3 Nights Last Mt. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Triumph, "THE SHADOW."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST LAST 5 TIMES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Sensation—ODETTE MYRTIL, Apache Violinist.

KNICKERBOCKER BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
3 Best Things In New York
The Screaming Automobile.
The Brilliant Fox Hunt Ball.
The Song Sensation 'We'll Take Care of You All.'
ARE A FEW OF THE HITS OF KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS
FADS and FANCIES
PRETTY GIRLS IN PROFUSION.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL EASTER MATINEE MON., APRIL 5
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. M. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY At 2:20
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight and Saturday Night at 8:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION.
Tomorrow Eve. at 8, First Time Shaw's THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.
Sat. Mat., Midsummer Night's Dream.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8.30. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
LAST 4 TIMES "KICKIN'"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2.
Other Mats. 25, 50, $1.
Twice D'ly, 2:15, 8:05
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle!
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead
Symphony orch. of 40.

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Helen Ware & Co., Belle Baker, Josie Heather, "Neptune's Garden," &c.

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"Immer Feste Druff." Sat. Mat., "Der Probepfeil."

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Matinee TUESDAY & Sat. 2:15.
With Geo. M. Cohan, 4Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20.
NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:20
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300 Good Seats in 1st Balcony
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Prices Mat. Sat. Best Seats $1.50.
Preceded by 1-act comedy, The Dickey Bird

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Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av
Mat. Sat. 25, 50, 75c
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "The Beauty Shop."
Next Week—"THE BIRD OF PARADISE."

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MOST UNIQUE PLAYHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Alfred Sutro's Screaming Comedy,
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INCOMPARABLE CAST.
Orchestra Seats $2-$1.50-$1. Box Seats $2.50.
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Beautiful Colored Views and Motion Pictures.
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TODAY MAT. at 3, NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST.
Sunday Night at 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON AND HIS MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES
The last days of Sir Douglas' personal appearance.
Prices $1 to 25c. Mem. seats $1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST.
Daily 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices 25-15-10.
ALL THIS WEEK. Daniel Frohman Presents
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
Marguerite Clark in "Gretna Green"
AND OTHER SELECTED FEATURES.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway.
"THE JUGGERNAUT"—"Lifting the Ban of Coventry," and 2 Special Comedies
Beginning Sunday, THE BREATH OF ARABY.

81st St. Thea., on B'way—NOW: Wallace Eddinger in "A Gentleman of Leisure." Mon., Tues & Wed., Wilton Lackaye in "The Pit." Best Vaudeville 1:30-11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. John Barrymore, "Are You a Mason?" Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Nxt. wk. Wm. Elliott in "When We Were 21"

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Last Matinee Saturday. Best Seats $1.
Lew Fields' "HANKY PANKY."
Next Week—"Mutt & Jeff in Mexico."

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Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4674.
Latest dances taught. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

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MODERN & STAGE DANCES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2 (75c to $4.) Traviata (Act. I.) Hempel; Botta. Rosenkavalier (Act 2.) Ober, Schumann; Gerits. Butterfly (Act 2.) Farrar, Formia; Scotti. Pagliacci (Act 1.) Bori, Martin, Didur.
Tonight at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus. Weil, Braun, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:30. Amore del tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Alma Gluck, Margarete Ober; Witherspoon and Ent. Orch.
Next. Mon. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Amato, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar; Fornia; Martinelli, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15. (Revival) Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Good Friday Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Gadski, Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
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Tonight at 8:30—Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven. Tomorrow Evening 8:30—Iphigenia.
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CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Concert for Benefit of Music School Settlement.
PERCY GRAINGER
and SENIOR ORCHESTRA OF MUSIC SCHOOL. DAVID MANNES, Conductor. Seats at Box Office. Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 3, at 2:30.
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Aft., March 27, at 3. Schumann Chopin Recital.
GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Fri.) Ev., at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL } ALOIS TRNKA
Tickets 50 cents to $2, at Box Office.

Little Theatre, Mon. Aft., March 29, at 3. Song Recital
CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Last 3 Concerts of the Season.
To-night at 8:15 & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30.
SOLOIST ZIMBALIST
HAYDN, Symphony C minor; SPOHR, Concerto for Violin & Orchestra; LISZT, "Dante Symphony."
Assisted by THE ST. CECILIA CLUB.
VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor.
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CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets, 25c to $1.50. Box Office

Fifth Biltmore Morning Musicale, Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore
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Her only Concert appearance in New York this Season.
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Reserve seats now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

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SONG RECITAL
AT THE
Studio Club of New York
36-37 EAST 62ND STREET
Monday, March 29th, 8:15 P. M.
RESERVED SEATS, $2.00.
General Admission, $1.00.

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Will donate the entire receipts of his EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON WAGNER'S NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
6th Lecture To-morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3, on "Gotterdammerung." Acts II. & III.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., March 30, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARY CARSON SOPRANO
Tkts. 75c to $2 at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones

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An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
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A la Carte Portions—Cooked to Your Order.
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Choice.
Selected Blue Points. Little Neck Clams, on Half Shell or Cocktail.
Soups (Choice)
Potage Garbure Paloise, Cream of Asparagus, Chicken Soup. Consomme Julienne.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Filet of Sea Bass, Lobster Cutlet, Boiled Codfish, Salmon Salad. Tenderloin of Beef, Fricassee of Fowl, Jersey Ham. Sweetbread Cutlet.
Roasts (Choice)
Roast Chicken. Roast Leg of Mutton. Roast Sirloin of Beef.

(10 to 15 Minutes)
Half Broiled Spring Chicken. Emince of Veal. Small Steak. Chicken Hash. Broiled Devilled Pigs' Feet. Fried Pork Chops. Lamb Chops Saute. English Mutton Chop. Omelette au Fines Herbes, or Ham or Cheese. Spanish Omelette. Scrambled Eggs with Kippered Herring or Mackerel Roe.
Cold
Ribs of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham. Bologna. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Liverwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tong